THE RECORD SOCIETY

FOR THE

Publication of Original Documents

RELATING TO

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

VOLUME XXIV.

1891.

Lancashire
RECORD
CC

COUNCIL FOR 1890-91.

THE WORSHIPFUL R. C. CHRISTIE, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester, *The Elms, Rochampton, London*, PRESIDENT.

THE HON. and REV. G. T. O. BRIDGEMAN, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool, *The Hall, Wigan*, VICE-PRESIDENT.

HIS HONOUR SIR HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, *The Cliff, Nantwich*, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JAMES CROSTON, F.S.A., *Upton Hall, Prestbury, Macclesfield*, VICE-PRESIDENT.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A., *The Heights, Rochdale*, VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. ALEXANDER ABRAM, *42, Adelaide Terrace, Blackburn.*

G. E. COKAYNE, M.A., F.S.A., Norroy King of Arms, *Heralds' College, London, E.C.*

H. H. HOWORTH, M.P., F.S.A., *Bentcliffe, Eccles, near Manchester.*

THE REV. J. H. STANNING, M.A., *The Vicarage, Leigh, Lancashire.*

HENRY TAYLOR, F.S.A., *Curzon Park, Chester.*

JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A., *Heather Lea, Claughton, Birkenhead*, HON. TREASURER.

J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A., *Pensarn, Abergele, N. Wales, and 50, Portland Street, Manchester*, HON. SECRETARY

THE

Royalist Composition Papers,

BEING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Committee for Compounding,

A.D. 1643–1660,

SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO THE

County of Lancaster.

EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.

VOL. I., A—B.

EDITED BY

J. H. STANNING, M.A.,

VICAR OF LEIGH.

PRINTED FOR

THE RECORD SOCIETY.

1891.

MANCHESTER:
EXAMINER PRINTING WORKS,
PALL MALL.

PREFACE.

I MUST reserve to the last volume a full introduction to the subject matter of these papers, and ask the reader to be content with a short preface to the present issue.

At a very early stage in the struggle between the King and Parliament the latter adopted the policy of confiscation of their opponents' property which was afterwards so ruthlessly carried out. On August 22nd, 1642, Charles set up his standard at Nottingham, and the civil war began. Negotiations for peace were at once commenced, and the King offered to take down his standard, and to withdraw on his part accusations of treason against his opponents, if they on their part would do the like towards his own followers. "Nothing," says Professor Gardiner,[1] "but the violence of party spirit can explain the mode in which the Royal offer was rejected. The Houses declared that they would never lay down arms until his Majesty should withdraw his protection from all persons who had been, or who hereafter might be, voted to be delinquents, 'to the end that both this and succeeding generations may take warning with what danger they incur the like heinous crimes; and also to the end that those great charges and damages wherewith all the Commonwealth hath been burdened . . . since his Majesty's departure from the

[1] *History of the Great Civil War*, vol. i., p. 20.

Parliament, may be borne by the delinquents and other malignant and disaffected persons; and that all his Majesty's good and well-affected subjects who, by the loan of moneys or otherwise at their charge, have assisted the Commonwealth, or shall in like manner hereafter assist the Commonwealth in time of extreme danger, may be repaid all sums of money by them lent for those purposes, and be satisfied their charges so sustained out of the estates of the said delinquents, and of the malignant and disaffected party in this kingdom.'"

On whatever grounds the authors of this policy rested the justification of their proceedings,—whether, as Professor Gardiner[1] suggests, they were following the precedents of the sweeping confiscations of estates of traitors set them by a long line of kings, and of the fines imposed upon Roman Catholics by the recusancy laws of the reign of Elizabeth, the delinquent being in their eyes as the traitor or the recusant had been; or whether they thought, as suggested by Miss M. G. W. Peacock,[2] that in passing them they were taking the best steps they could to guard against civil war; or whether some, at any rate, among them had before their eyes the plunder of the religious houses at the Reformation, and thought the opportunity a fitting one for dealing in the same way with the estates of the nobility and gentry;[3] or whether it was merely that this was a convenient method of providing the sinews of war,—the policy was adopted, and gradually extended. And that being an age when toleration was not understood, it was carried out, as I have said, ruthlessly. It will help us to

---

[1] Vol. iii., p. 6.

[2] *Index of the Names of those Royalists whose estates were confiscated during the Commonwealth.* Preface, p. viii.

[3] But see Green, vol. i., p. 13.

understand much of what afterwards took place if I quote here somewhat freely from the Ordinances of both Houses of March 31st and August 19th, 1643. The former commences with a preamble very similar in its wording to the declaration just quoted, and then goes on to say:—

"Be it therefore Ordained by the said Lords and Commons, That the Estates, as well reall as personall, of the several Bishops hereafter mentioned, That is to say, Of [here a list is given, commencing with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York], and of all such Bishops, Deans, Deans and Chapters, Prebends, Archdeacons, and of all other person and persons, Ecclesiasticall or Temporall, as have raised, or shall raise Armes against the Parliament; or have been, are, or shall be in actuall warre against the same; or have voluntarily contributed, or shall voluntarily contribute, not being under the power of any part of the King's Army at the time of such contributing, any Money, Horse, Plate, Arms, Munition, or other ayd or assistance, for or towards the maintenance of any forces raised against the Parliament; or for the opposing of any force or power raised by authority of both Houses of Parliament; or for the robbing, spoiling, plundering, or destroying of any of the King's subjects who have willingly contributed or yeelded obedience to the Commands of both Houses of Parliament; and of all such as have joyned or shall joyne in any Oath, or Act of Association against the Parliament; or have imposed, or shall impose any Taxes or Assessment upon His Majestie's Subjects, for or towards the maintenance of any forces against the Parliament; or have, or shall use any force or power to levy the same,—shall be forthwith seized and sequestred into the hands of the Sequestrators and Committees hereafter in this Ordinance named; and of such other persons as shall at any other

time hereafter be appointed and nominated by both Houses of Parliament for any County, City, or place within the realm of *England* or Dominion of *Wales*."

The said Sequestrators and Committees, or any two or more of them in each county, city, or place, were authorised and required to take possession of all the money, goods, chattels, debts, and personal estate, as also the manors and lands, &c., together with any arrears of rent, belonging to the delinquents and others before specified, or held in trust for them by others, and two parts of all the estates, real and personal, of Papists. They were empowered to summon witnesses, to send for books of account, rentals, Court-rolls, &c., and to appoint officers to aid them. The tenants were to pay their rents to them, and, "in respect of the hardness of the times," and of the great charges they had to bear on account of the war, they were to be "considered" out of the said rents, and discharged of their whole rent against their landlords, if they were obedient, but if disobedient, then recourse was to be had to distraint. The sequestrators, or any two or more of them, might sue for debts due to delinquents. They were to keep books of accounts, and remit their receipts to the Treasurer at Guild Hall, London. Power was given them to call to their assistance the trained bands or other forces of the counties, cities, or places; to punish resistance by fine and imprisonment (such fine not exceeding the sum of twenty pounds). And lastly it was ordained that the sequestrators "shall have allowances for their necessary charges and paines in and about the premisses, as they shall be allowed by both Houses of Parliament."

Committees are then named, and we have

"*For the County of Lancaster, Sir* Ralph Ashton, *and Sir* Tho. Stanley, *Baronet*; Ralph Ashton, *of Downham*,

Ralph Ashton, *of Midleton*, Richard Shuttleworth, Alexander Rigby, John Moore, Richard Holland, Edward Butterworth, John Bradshaw, Will. Ashusts, Peter Egerton, George Dodding, Nicholas Cunliff, John Starkey, Thomas Birch, *and* Thomas Fell, *Esquires;* Robert Cunliff, Rob. Curwen, *and* John Nowell, Gentlemen."

This ordinance was followed (August 19th, 1643) by another "for Explanation and further Enlargement" of it, wherein it was declared who were to be accounted delinquents and proceeded against accordingly, viz., all who voluntarily absented themselves from their homes and employments to go into the King's quarters, and did not within ten days after sequestration of their goods or estates show sufficient cause for their absence to the local Committees, and all who concealed their goods, &c., for the purpose of avoiding payment of the taxes imposed by Parliament, those guilty of conspiracy, or of molesting those obedient to Parliament, and those guilty of harbouring Popish priests or Jesuits. Those also "convicted of Popish recusancy," or who had been at Mass any time within one whole year before March 26th, 1643, or who should attend Mass thereafter, or bring up their children in the Popish religion, or, being of the age of twenty-one years, should refuse to take the oath of abjuration, were to forfeit two thirds of their goods and estates. And for the better discovery of such delinquents and Papists it was ordained that over and above the former powers of the sequestrators they might examine on oath such persons as might be able to discover such delinquents and Papists, and those who refused to be examined or to tell the whole truth therein were to be committed to safe custody until they conformed themselves therein, while he who informed and discovered was to have twelve pence in every twenty shillings

out of the amounts discovered, with "such other reward for his extraordinary service herein as by the said LORDS and COMMONS shall be further appointed and Ordered." It was further ordained that the Committees, or any two or more of them, should have power to authorise their collectors and agents to break open all locks, bolts, bars, doors, "or other strength whatsoever," where any such estates, moneys, or goods might be supposed on probable grounds to be, provided that one of the Committee or some other known officer of that place, and one other person or persons of credit and trust, were present, and an exact inventory taken of what was found. And then follow other enactments and directions which I need not now specify.

Ere long recusants and delinquents felt the effects of the putting these and succeeding ordinances and orders into execution. And public spoil was made the occasion of private plunder. The sequestrators looked in many cases to the aggrandizement of themselves, and the Committee in London had infinite trouble with the County Committees accordingly. I must refer my readers for a fuller account of this to Mrs. Green's Preface to the "Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, &c." (State Papers, Domestic Series), part i. Parliament, or rather what remained of the House of Commons after Pride's purge (the House of Lords having been abolished), passed an Act, 25 January, 1650, for the better managing of the estates of papists and delinquents, by which the authority of the Committee for Sequestrations was vested in the Committee for Compounding,[1] the County Committees were abolished, and provision was made for their places to

[1] The Committee sitting at Goldsmiths' Hall was the Committee for Compounding; that sitting at Haberdashers' Hall was the Committee for Sequestrations and for advance of money.

be taken by "Commissioners," who were to be men who had "adhered to the Parliament from the beginning of the wars to this day." The Committee for Compounding thereupon ordered, January 30th, "that Peter Holt, Robert Cunliffe, and George Pigott be Sequestration Commissioners for the County of Lancaster." On March 25th the powers of the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall were transferred to seven Commissioners, not members of the House, who were to receive each a salary of £300 a year.

Mrs. Green, in her preface already referred to, and the late Mr. Walford D. Selby, in a former volume of the present series (Record Society's Publications, vol. 8, *Lancashire and Cheshire Records*, part ii.), have given an account of the Royalist Composition Papers, and it will suffice, therefore, to add only a few further particulars.

The Royalist Composition Papers, so called, that portion of which is here printed which refers to Lancashire, do not contain the whole of the records dealing with the subject. To this I hope to refer on a future occasion.

The reference numbers to the papers in the Record Office have been recently changed, but it is easy to get at the new numbers. In the first series, vol. 1 is now G 61, vol. 2 G 62, and so on; in the same way, vol. 1 of the second series has become G 174, vol. 2 G 175, and so on throughout.

The papers have been arranged in the Record Office in a very heterogeneous manner, and have needed very much sorting. Those under the same name have been grouped together, and the name at the head of the paper is frequently not that of the compounder, but of some one claiming an interest in his estate. As given here they are arranged alphabetically, under the names of those for whose delinquency or recusancy the sequestration

was ordered. To do this has not always been easy, and in some cases there are deviations from the rule, but it is hoped that the cross references given will obviate any inconvenience which may thus arise. There are a few papers, too (*e.g.*, the certificates of persons qualified to preach the Gospel), which have been included on account of their local interest. And no doubt I shall sometimes be found to have transgressed inadvertently, for which I must crave pardon. The arrangement being alphabetical, and cross references being given, I have deemed it best to reserve the index to the conclusion of the papers, and not to give one with each volume.

The order of the various papers in each collection is generally as follows:—

1. Petition (followed possibly by others, each of which supplies a deficiency in what had before been stated).
2. Decision of Court conceding or refusing inquiry.
3. Order putting decision in motion.
4. Communication from County Committee (or Commissioners), with examinations, &c.
5. Reference to Master in Chancery to report.
6. His report, with certificates from the different officials appended, and summary of evidence, &c.

The decision may be inferred from the finding of the report. (If favourable, he states that he does not see why petitioner should not enjoy the property, &c.)

I have allowed the variants in the spelling of names and places to remain. It seems to me that to do so is on every account advisable, to say the least, and I am convinced that much is to be learnt from these diversities of orthography.

The value of such records as these is too often estimated only from the point of view of the genealogist or merely local historian. History in general, and the history of the great Civil War in particular, is full of pitfalls for the partizan, as to a student of these papers will clearly appear.

"Juvat integros accedere fontes
Atque haurire."

The fuller knowledge which is to be gained from the study of original documents will modify the opinions of the most learned, and oftentimes what have been accepted as facts of history have been shewn by further researches to be the reverse of the truth. So strongly has Professor Gardiner felt this that in the preface to *The First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution* (Epochs of Modern History Series) he says of that portion in which he has had to depend on the researches of others, "I have very little doubt that in many cases the opinions expressed would be modified by fuller knowledge, and that even the facts would turn out not to be altogether in accordance with my statements." I may be pardoned, then, if I refer my readers to Mr. W. D. Selby's remarks (with his quotations from the late Sir F. Palgrave) touching the value of our public records (Record Society's Publications, vol. 7, *Lancashire and Cheshire Records*, part i., Introduction), and if I add to them a quotation from the late Sir N. Harris Nicolas,[1] observing that although the reproach contained in the opening words has to a considerable extent been now wiped away, yet the truth of the latter part of the paragraph can hardly be gainsaid. "In asserting that the history of England is not merely imperfect and erroneous, but that it is dis-

[1] *Observations on the Present State of Historical Literature*, p. 1 (published A.D. 1830).

creditable to a country which boasts of intellectual pre-eminence over surrounding nations, a statement is made of which every one who has devoted the smallest portion of time to the inquiry is fully persuaded; but, if proof be demanded, it will be found in this incontrovertible fact, that whenever a contemporary document is discovered, and its contents are compared with our best historians, their narratives either receive elucidation which gives a new colouring to the transaction, or, as frequently happens, their representations are proved to be false."

In conclusion, I have to tender my hearty thanks to Mr. E. Rowley Morris, the transcriber, to Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., and especially to Mr. W. D. Pink, for help and suggestions which have been of the greatest possible value.

J. H. STANNING.

LEIGH VICARAGE,
LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

THE OATH OF ABJURATION, the NATIONAL COVENANT, and the NEGATIVE OATH being frequently referred to, it will be as well to state here what they were.

The OATH OF ABJURATION was enjoined in the Ordinance of August 19th, 1643, already (p. ix.) referred to. It ran as follows:—

I, A B, Do abjure and renounce the Popes Supremacie and Authority over the Catholike Church in Generall, and over my Selfe in Particular; And I do beleeve that there is not any Transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, or in the Elements of Bread and Wine after Consecration thereof, by any person whatsoever; And I do also beleeve, that there is not any Purgatory; And that the Consecrated Hoast, Crucifixes, or Images, ought not to be worshipped, Neither that any worship is due unto any of them; And I also believe that Salvation Cannot be Merited by Works. And all Doctrins in Affirmation of the said Points, I do abjure and renounce, without any Equivocation, Mentall-Reservation, or secret Evasion whatsoever, taking the words by me spoken, according to the common and usuall meaning of them. So help me God.

The NATIONAL COVENANT is the Solemn League and Covenant taken by the House of Commons, September 25th, 1643. It is a long document, and is printed in full by Professor Gardiner in his *Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution*, pp. 187-190. It consists of six articles, in which the subscribers bind themselves—

(1) to endeavour the preservation of the reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, and the reformation of religion in England and Ireland "in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, according to the word of God, and the example of the best reformed Churches;"

(2) to extirpate Popery, prelacy, superstition, &c.;

(3) to preserve the rights and privileges of the Parliaments and the liberties of the Kingdom, and defend the King's person and authority;

(4) to discover and punish all "incendiaries, malignants, or evil instruments;"

(5) to maintain "the happiness of a blessed peace between these kingdoms," and to "endeavour that they may remain conjoined in a firm peace and union to all posterity;" and

(6) to "assist and defend all those who enter into this league and covenant."

The NEGATIVE OATH was enjoined by an ordinance of April 5th, 1645 (given by Professor Gardiner, pp. 206-7), to be taken by those who had lived within the King's quarters, or adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament. They were to "swear upon the holy evangelist in manner following:"

"I, A B, do swear from my heart that I will not directly or indirectly adhere unto or willingly assist the King in this war, or in this cause against the Parliament, nor any forces raised without the consent of the two Houses of Parliament in this cause or war. And I do likewise swear that my coming and submitting myself under the power and protection of the Parliament, is without any manner of design whatsoever, to the prejudice of the proceedings of the two Houses of this present Parliament, and without the direction privity or advice of the King, or any of his Council or officers, other than what I have now made known. So help me God, and the contents of this book."

LANCASHIRE

ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS.

John Abbot, of Elston.

(First Series, Vol. xiv., No. 368, fols. 88, &c.)

fo. 88. Petition from Elizabeth Charnocke, widow (then of London), which shewed that one John Abbot, then late of Elston, in the county of Lancaster, deceased, was in his lifetime seized of a small tenement within the lordship of Elston for life, remainder belonging to petitioner.

The property was sequestrated for the recusancy of Abbot, who was dead, yet it remained under sequestration. Petitioner prayed that her title to the premises might be examined, and the sequestration discharged. "23 July, 1651, Commissioners in country to certify; Mr. Brereton to report."

fo. 90. Petition, 28 January, 1651[-2]. In this petition the title is described in detail.

fo. 91. Another petition, 15 May, 1651. She mentions in this that her eldest son was then a captain in Major-General Harrison's Regiment.

fo. 93. Report by Mr. Brereton, by which he found that John Abbot, deceased, had for eleven years then past been possessed of the messuage in Elston by virtue of lease from Nicholas and Samuel Crisp and Roger Charnock (petitioner's late husband), determinable on the deaths of John Abbot, and Edward and John Abbot his sons. That John Abbot the father enjoyed the premises during his life, and since during the lives of the said sons until the

wars, since which, two parts of the same being found in the possession of John Gregson, it was sequestrated for his recusancy, and after his death two-thirds continued under sequestration for the recusancy of the said John Abbot the son. That John the father, Edward and John the sons, were all dead, and the Lancashire Commissioners believed the property ought to come to petitioner and her children, the undoubted lords and right owners of the lordship of Elston aforesaid. The Lancashire Commissioners sent up the original lease. Petitioner produced the counterpart, and the original purchase of the manor of Elston and the settling thereof upon Nicholas and Samuel Crisp and their heirs; also the last will of Roger Charnock, dated 23 September, 1643, in which he declared that his trustees of the manor of Elston should dispose of the same for the benefit of his wife and children. Submitted to judgment whether the sequestration ought not to be discharged (20 December, 1651).

fo. 97. 23 July, 1651. Order referring case to Lancashire Commissioners, signed by Sam. Moyer, William Molins, Edward Winslow, Ric. Moore, Jo: Leech. Int^r 220.

fo. 99. Petition (copy). Communication dated at Preston, 30 May, 1652, signed by Peter Holt, Robt Cunliffe, G. Pigott, mentioning what they had done in observance of an order of the 15th of that month, and enclosing copies of the examinations taken, &c.

fo. 103. Depositions of John Farrington, of Elston, co. Lancaster, yeoman; William Gregson, of the same place, yeoman, sworn at Preston, 26 May, 1652.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 3,997, fols. 133, &c.)

fo. 137. Preston, 10 February, 1651[-2]. Letter signed by Robt Cunliffe and G. Pigot, mentioning that by an order of 28 January then last, upon the petition of Elizabeth Charnock, widow, they were required to peruse the petition, and, if they found it true, not to let the estate therein mentioned for a longer term than a year unless

the petitioner bid for the same with others by the box for seven years. They made bold to certify that in the beginning of the year then last past they contracted with one Mr. Thomas Duckworth for the said estate for seven years, since which time he or his assigns had enjoyed it and paid the rent, but up to then they had made him no lease; they therefore desired further instructions whether they were to make him a lease according to their contract, or must he have it only for the year, or were they to cause the same to be posted and let by the box?

fo. 144. A letter from Preston, 30 May, 1651, referring to other proceedings in this case, and enclosing copies of examinations taken at Preston on the 26th of the same month of John Farrington, of Elston, yeoman.

fo. 133. Examination taken at Preston, 30th April, 1652, as to the death of John Abbot, who, it was deposed, died and was buried in the parish church of Brindle on the 20th May, 1650.

fo. 136. Letter dated Manchester, 7 May, 1652, stating that in obedience to the order received they had discharged the sequestration of the tenement in question, sequestered for the recusancy of John Abbot.

Richard Abbot, of Houghton (an infant).

(First Series, Vol. i., No. 1, fols. 1, &c.)

fo. 1. "To the right Honorable the Commissioners for Compounding.

"The humble petition of Euan Jarret [Gerrard], of Brindle, and Thomas Parkinson, of Bleasdell, in the countye of Lanc^{r}, trustees on behalf of Richard Abbot, an infant, about the age of twelve weeks, and eldest sonn of John Abbott, late of Houghton, in the county of Lanc^{r}, deceased,

"SHEWETH, That the said John Abbot, beinge in his life tyme possessed of a messuage & tenement in Houghton afforesaid of ye yearely value of sevven pounds or

thereabouts for the tearme of nyntee nyne yeares determinable by ye Deathes of ye sd John Abbott, Richard his Brother, and John Jarret, sonn to yor peticon^r^ Euan (he ye said John onlye now remayinge aliue), did, by his indenture of assignment bearing date the twentieth daye of January in ye sixteeineth year of ye late Kinge Charles [1640-1], upon consideracon of a marriage betweene him ye said John & Isabell, natural mother of ye said Richard Abbot, & sister to yor peticon^r^ Thomas Parkinson, assigne over all his estate in ye premises unto yor peticoners upon speciall trust that they would permitt him ye sd John Abbott to receiue the issues and proffitts thereof duringe his life, and after his death should permit and suffer ye eldest sonn of ye said John Abbott & for defaulte of such issue then the other children of ye said John Abbott successiuelye accordinge to their seniorities to receiue ye issues & proffitts thereof duringe his and their liues, if ye afforesd tearme shall soe longe continue. That afterwards ye said John Abbott became a delinq^t^, and hauinge one sonn, vidz^t^, Richd. Abbot, and three daughters, all tender infants, and none of aboue ye age of sixe yeares, aboute sixe weekes since hee, ye said John Abbott, after ye death of his saide wife, dyed leauinge all ye afforesaide infants orphants and noe otherwise provided ffor then what ye charrytye of well disposed persons would extend to releeue.

"*Wherefore* y^r^ peticon^rs^ humblye praye y^t^ in respect ye fforsaid assignem^t^ was made & duly executed beinge before ye first late wars or cause of sequestracion of ye said John Abbot, that therefore yor Hono^rs^ would be pleased, upon due prooffe of ye premises, to order and appointe y^t^ ye said messuage & tenem^t^ maye bee discharged from sequestracion, and yor peticon^rs^ permitted to imploye ye issues & proffitts thereof accordinge to ye said assignment.

"And they will ever pray, etc.,

(Signed) EUAN JARRETT."

8° July, 1651.

The Commissioners to examine and certify.

RICHARD ABBOT (an infant, 12 weeks old).

(First Series, Vol. xxix., fols. 471, &c.)

fo. 471. Petition of Evan Jarret & Thomas Parkinson, his trustees, on his behalf, he being the eldest son of John Abbot, then deceased. Report by Mr. Reading, dated 1 Nov., 1653:—John Abbot, father of the infant, had been sequestrated, the petitioners prayed for a discharge of the estate from sequestration. Mr. Reading found that Sir Gilbert Hoghton, of Hoghton, Knt. & Bart., by his Indenture dated 21 December, 1639, in consideration of £50 and other considerations therein mentioned, demised and granted to the said John Abbot, of Ollerton, husbandman, his executors and assigns, one messuage with the appurtenances lying in Ollerton, to have and to hold the said messuage and premises with the appurtenances to the said John Abbot, his executors and assigns, from the date for a term of 99 years, if the said John Abbot, Richard Abbot, uncle of the said John, and John Gerrard, son of Evan Gerrard, of Bruerth, in Brindle, in the said county, or any of them should happen so long to live. The sealing and delivery of the said indenture was proved before the Lancashire Commissioners by Richard Sherrock, one of the witnesses, who drew the indenture and saw Sir Gilbert Hoghton seal and deliver the same on or about the date thereof.

He further found that the said John Abbot, by his indenture dated 20 January, 1640[-1], in consideration of a marriage had and solemnized between him the said John Abbott and Isabell, natural mother of the said Richard Abbott, & sister to petitioner Thomas Parkinson, and for other considerations, demised, granted, and assigned over all his estates to the petitioners upon special trust. The sealing and delivery of this deed was deposed to by Richard Parkinson, one of the witnesses endorsed; he further deposed that John Abbot (who was a recusant) and Isabell, his wife, were both dead since the then last Christmas, leaving four small infants.

Thomas Cosson, sworn, deposed that he knew John Abbot, and Richard Abbot his uncle, and John, son of Evan Gerrard, the lives in the said indenture. That John and Richard Abbot were dead; that John Gerrard was then living (5 Aug., 1651).

Examined a second time (27 Aug., 1652), he deposed that John Abbot, late of Whitnell, co. Lanc^{r}, husbandman, died about March, 1650, leaving four little children, namely, Richard, Alice, Ann, and Jane.

Thomas Parkinson, one of the petitioners, was also examined, and deposed to most of the above facts and others.

Submitted to judgment, whether the petitioners should not be permitted to enjoy the premises according to the trust, and the sequestration discharged.

fo. 478. Copy of dates and nature of proceedings taken in the case.

ff. 479-80. Petition (8 July, 1651). Copy.

fo. 481. Order of Reference to Lancashire Commissioners.

fo. 484. Communication dated at Preston, signed by Robt Cunliffe and G. Pigot, dated 6 Sep^{r}, 1652, enclosing copies of examinations taken in the case.

fo. 485. Deposition of Richard Parkinson, of Bleasdale, husbandman; of Richard Sharrocke, of Walton, gent.; and

fo. 486, of Thomas Cosson, of Grymsargh, yeoman, all sworn at Preston, Aug. 5th, 6th, 1651.

fo. 490. Communication from Preston, dated 7 Oct., 1651, signed as before, enclosing examinations, &c.

Evan Gerard and Thomas Parkinson on behalf of RICHARD ABBOTT (an infant).

(First Series, Vol. xcix., No. —, fols. 110, &c.)

fo. 110. Letter from Preston, 6 Sep., 1652, mentioning that they had taken the examinations and enclosed copies, and that they could not certify anything further in the case than what they had previously done.

ff. 111-113. Examinations taken at Preston, 27 Aug., 1652, on behalf of Richard and the rest of the children of John Abot, then late of Witnell, deceased. [These examinations disclose no new information.]

fo. 116. Letter from Preston, signed by Robt Cunliffe & G. Pigot, dated 7 October, 1651.

Elizabeth Abraham, of Thorneton, Widow.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,027, fols. 379, &c.)

fo. 381. Letter dated at Preston, 6 November, 1651, signed by Edw. Aspinwall and G. Pigot, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 10th of September then last, made upon the petition of the above, they had taken the examination enclosed in proof of her abjuration of popery, that they had also received a certificate under the hands of Mr. Tompson, minister at Sefton, in which parish she resided.

fo. 379. Deposition of Robert Whalley, of Thornton, who was present at the Committee meeting, at Bolton, in June, 1649, when petitioner took the oath of abjuration.

fo. 380. Certificate of Mr. Tompson, pastor of Sephton.

William Abram, of Thorneton, in the Parish of Sephton.

(First Series, Vol. i., No. 4, fols. 121, &c.)

fo. 121. Petition, by which it appears that, petitioner's mother being supposed to have been a recusant, part of his estate, which he had allowed her to live upon, had been sequestrated; that on 20 June, 1649, his mother, according to the act, had taken the oath of abjuration, and then had obtained an order from the Lancashire Commissioners for the discharge of the sequestration, but, before it could be cleared, these Commissioners were dissolved. In 1651,

petitioner's mother had petitioned the Commissioners for managing delinquents' estates, but, before the case was heard, she died. Then petitioner preferred his claim which was referred and certified, and on the 17 Oct. preceding the cause was heard, ordered to be discharged, and the arrears paid to petitioner. The Register had refused to draw up the order for the payment of the arrears for any longer time than from date of last petition (2 August, 1653).

fo. 124. 5 Dec., 1654. "To have arreares since his petition & not since hers, unlesse it shall appear her petition was not heard before her death, by our delay."

fo. 123. Petition of W. Abram (2 Aug., 1653).

fo. 125. Report by Mr. Readinge, in which, after reviewing the case, he stated that the Lancashire Commissioners transmitted the examination of Robert Whaley and copy of a certificate of Mr. Tompson, a minister, of her conformity in Religion; namely, "Robert Whaley deposed that at the Committee, at Bolton, in June, 1649, he was present when Elizabeth Abraham, of Thorneton, widow, did take the oath of abjuration before John Moore, Peter Egerton, and Thomas Birch, Esq^es^., the Commissioners for Sequestrations in the County of Lancaster."

Mr. Tompson, the Minister, certified that Elizabeth Abraham usually repaired to the parish church of Sephton, and joined with the congregation in public prayers and other ordinances, and also received the Lord's Supper there the 6 of April, 1651. (15 Oct., 1652.)

fo. 127. Order to refer to Mr. Readinge.

fo. 129. Second petition of E. Abraham, widow.

fo. 131. First petition of same; by which it appears she was seized of a cottage and 3½ acres of land, worth 40s. a year, held at the will of her landlord. This was sequestrated.

fo. 133. Copy of examination for proof of her abjuration of popery, taken at Preston 6 Nov., 1651, signed by Edward Aspinwall and G. Pigott.

fo. 135. Examinations of Robert Whaley & Jos. Thompson, Pastor.

fo. 137. Petition of Elizabeth Abraham (25 May, 1652).

fo. 139. Petition of same. Order to examine & certify (10 Sep., 1651). At foot, 10 Sept., 1651,

"I cannot find any Eliz. Abraham above-named to be convicted of Recusancy.

(Signed) THO. FFOWLE."

fo. 142. Certificate dated Preston, 8 Aug., 1650, signed by Robt Cunliffe, Geo. Pigot, Peter Holt, stating that she had taken the oath of abjuration.

John Ackers, of Whiston.

(First Series, Vol. lxxx., No. 2,526, fols. 359, &c.)

fo. 359. Petition shewing that one William Ackers, then late of Whiston, great uncle to petitioner, was sequestered for his recusancy. He died in September, 1652. That Peter Ackers, son and heir-apparent of the said William, to whom the estate immediately descended, died about October, 1652, leaving no issue, his heir-at-law being petitioner's father, William Ackers, being eldest son of the eldest brother of the first-mentioned William Ackers. It also shewed that petitioner's father also died in or about October, 1652 (all of them dying of the sore visitation of the plague), and that petitioner was son and heir-apparent to his father, and hence of right ought to have had the premises. Now it so happened, the deaths of the several "Tytlers" being so near together, no petition had ever been presented appealing for a discharge of the sequestration, and the estate remained sequestered for the recusancy of the said William Ackers, the elder. Petitioner prayed for the usual order, 27 January, 1653[-4]. The truth of this petition was confirmed by a footnote signed by E. Aspinwall and Ro. Massey, Commissioners for Lancashire, and an order was made for them, if the statements on examination were found true, to discharge the sequestration; also all

similar cases, the yearly value of which did not, as in this case, exceed 40s.

fo. 361. Petition. No date or order on this.

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., No. 7,079, fol. 363.)

(Totally destroyed by damp.)

Robert Adamson.

(First Series, Vol. xxxix., No. 1,215, fols. 505, &c.)

fo. 509. By a petition of William Langton, of Preston, Esq., it appeared that petitioner, who was seized in fee of a messuage and tenement in Broughton, had granted a lease of the same to one Thomas Adamson for his life and the lives of James Adamson and John Cossume, which messuage, on the death of Thomas Adamson, descended to Robert, his son, as his assignee during the lives of the said James Adamson and John Cossume; that the said messuage had been sequestered for the recusancy and delinquency of the said Robert, and that the said James Adamson and John Cossume were both dead, and the reversion came to petitioner, but it was still kept under sequestration for the delinquency of Robert. He prayed that the sequestration might be removed.

ff. 505-6. Mr. Peter Brereton, in his report, after reviewing the case, submitted to judgment whether the premises ought not to be discharged from sequestration, and petitioner, to whom the inheritance belonged, allowed to enjoy the rents, &c., all the three lives being then dead. Among the papers in the set are examinations of witnesses (ff. 511-12), namely, of Robert Hothersall, of Elston, yeoman, Edmund Greenwood, of Preston, gentleman, William Hindle, of Broughton, and Agnes, late wife of James Adamson, of Broughton, deceased, and a communication from the Lancashire Commissioners, dated at Preston, 11 April, 1651.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,045, fols. 499, &c.)

fo. 504. Letter dated at Preston, 11 December, 1651, mentioning that they had received an order of the 26 February then last, made upon the petition of William Langton, of Preston, Esq., touching a messuage and tenement in Broughton, then late in the possession of Robert Adamson, a delinquent, and sequestrated for his delinquency, and that they had taken some examinations therein, and enclosed copies.

fo. 499. Examinations taken at Preston, April the 10th, 1651, of Robert Hothersall, of Elston, yeoman, who, sworn, said that Thomas Singleton, then late of Broughton Tower, Esq., deceased, did in his lifetime demise and lease to Thomas Adamson, then late of Broughton, deceased, a messuage and tenement in Broughton aforesaid, for the lives of three persons, and afterwards the said Mr. Singleton sold the inheritance of the said messuage and tenement to Roger Langton, Esq., deceased, and said that the three lives in the lease were all dead, and the inheritance thereby descended to petitioner, son and heir of the said Roger Langton.

fo. 500. Edmund Greenewood, of Preston, gent., William Hindle, of Broughton, husbandman, and Agnes, then late wife of James Adamson, of Broughton, deceased, were also examined.

Hugh Adlington, of Adlington, Gent.[1]

(First Series, Vol. i., No. 14, fols. 363, &c.)

fo. 363. Deposition of Hugh Adlington, that he was son and heir of Hugh Adlington, in the county of Lancaster,

[1] In Dugdale's Visitation this Hugh and his father are both stated to have died on the same day, 3 August, 1631. It is plain from the papers that Hugh, the father, died in 1641, and that Hugh, the son, was living in 1652, but died before 20 March, 1654. In Baines's *Lancashire*, ed. Croston, the error is partly corrected, the date of the father's death being rightly given as 1641, but the son is stated to have died in the lifetime of his father.

gent., deceased; that his late father's estate descended to him, as sole son and heir, chargeable with the dower or jointure of Sibell, his mother, who was then dead, and also chargeable with portions to the younger children. That he knew the said estate since the death of Sibell, and until the first sequestration it was employed for and towards the raising of those portions; which premises were on deponent's petition to the Committee of the county of Lancaster restored to him. Sworn 17 March, 1651[-2].

fo. 365. Deposition of Robert Thompson, gent., that he knew Hugh Adlington, gent., deceased, and likewise knew Peter Adlington, second son of the said Hugh, and that the said Peter was reported to be the only surviving son and heir of the said Hugh (sworn 20 March, 1653[-4]).

fo. 366. Communication, signed W. J. Eccleston, as to arrears of rents, dated April, 1653. Directions at foot, dated 21st same month, "The security to be given up and to have the arrears in the tenants' hands, unless the Commissioners for Lancashire should certify cause to the contrary within 14 days after notice hereof."

fo. 367. Petition of Peter Adlington, of Cliffords Inn, London, gent.

fo. 369. Report by Mr. Readinge on the case of Hugh Adlington, dated 28 November, 1652, stating that his former report in this case, dated 18 March, 1651[-2], mentioned that the petitioner living in London, John Adlington, his son, being "tabled" at his father's house in Lancashire, went into the late King's Garrison at Chester and was slain there; whereupon the Lancashire Committee sequestrated the estate of the father for the estate of the son; but finding the son had no estate therein, by an order dated 12 April, 1647, discharged the same, yet the agent of the then Commissioners had "secured" the same, according to instructions by the London Commissioners.

Upon hearing, petitioner, not making his title clear, was ordered to do so, and the Commissioners to certify the ground and cause of sequestration of the said estate, and when first sequestrated, and from whom, giving petitioner

liberty to make what further proof he could. Accordingly the Commissioners, 7 May, 1652, return that, as to the petitioner's title, they had taken certain examinations, namely of William Hurst, who had known petitioner thirty years, and did know Hugh Adlington, Esq., his father, who died about eleven years then ago; that petitioner was never in arms; that he and they who claimed under his title had ever since the death of Hugh, the father, been in the possession of the premises, except that in the year 1644 John Adlington, the son and heir of petitioner, being then "at diet" with deponent at Adlington House, where deponent was tenant of petitioner, went into arms against the Parliament, and was, as he had heard, slain, and the estate sequestrated for his delinquency; the petitioner was living in London, but he returned into the country, and, making his title known to the Committee, they discharged the same by an order dated 22 April, 1647, since which time petitioner and his undertenants had enjoyed the same until it was re-seized.

Petitioner produced a copy of the office,[1] found after the death of Hugh Adlington, Esq., his father, the 22 September, 1641, whereby it was found that the said Hugh died seized in fee of the premises, and that petitioner was his son and heir. As to the cause and time of sequestration, the said Commissioners certified that they could not otherwise certify than they did on 15 July, 1651 (referring to a former certificate), wherein they only certified the sequestration and the discharge of the former Committee, but nothing of anything done by themselves.

It was submitted to judgment whether the sequestration of the premises should not be discharged.

At foot. "There is this day produced to me an indenture bearing date the 4th of January, 1620[-1], made by Hugh Adlington, Esq., petitioner's father, and Ralph Standish, Esq., of the one part, and Hugh Adlington, petitioner, then son and heir apparent of the said Hugh,

[1] That is, the Inquisition *post mortem*.

of the other part, whereby the manor of Adlington and all other the lands of the said Hugh the father in Adlington, Coppull, and Blackroade, in the county of Lancaster, were settled upon petitioner and his heirs to the uses following; namely, of part thereof, to the use and behoof of the said Hugh Adlington, the father, and Sibbell, his wife, for their lives, and the longer liver of them, and after their deceases to the use of the said Hugh, the petitioner, his heirs and assigns for ever. And of the rest of the premises to the use of the said Hugh Adlington, the petitioner, his heirs and assigns for ever, as by the said indenture then produced under the hands and seals of the said Hugh Adlington and Ralph Standish, and endorsed to be sealed and delivered and executed by livery of seizin in the presence of divers witnesses, and also acknowledged and enrolled in[1] [the records of] the sessions of the peace in the county of Lancaster aforesaid (18 March, 1652[-3])."

fo. 373. Report by Mr. Readinge referred to in the report on fo. 369.

fo. 375. Order made upon a report of Mr. Readinge in the matter of Hugh Adlington, that the title of the petitioner to the estate had not been made clear to the Commissioners; referring also to the proceedings of the Lancashire Committee, and giving petitioner the privilege of making any further proof upon oath either before them in London or before the Commissioners in Lancashire. Signed by

JO: LEECH.

Communication dated Manchester, 7 May, 1652, referring to the above, and certifying as mentioned in Mr. Readinge's report on fo. 369. Signed by

EDW. ASPINWALL.
G. PIGOTT.

fo. 379. Examination of William Hurst, of Adlington, naylor, taken at Preston, 30 April, 1652, "in observance of the order of . . . dated 18 March, 1651[-2], in the case of Hugh Adlington, of Adlington, gent."

---

[1] "Chancery" erased.

That he knew Hugh Adlington for thirty years, and his father, Hugh Adlington, Esq., deceased, about eleven years preceding. That Hugh, the son, was eldest son; that Hugh, the son, was never in arms against the Parliament; that Hugh Adlington, the son, and those who claimed under his title, had ever since the death of Hugh, the father, been in possession of the manor of Adlington and the lands belonging thereto, except that about 1644 John Adlington, son and heir of petitioner, took arms against the Parliament and was slain. On pretence that the said estate belonged to the said John, it was sequestrated, and so continued until petitioner went down into Lancashire and proved to the Lancashire Committee that his son John had no title to it, when the said Committee discharged the same from sequestration on 22 April, 1647.

fo. 382. Petition.

fo. 383. Second petition referring to the re-seizure of the estate and praying that the rents may be left in the tenants' hands pending proceedings.

At foot, 28 October, 1651, "An ordr to stay rents in course."

fo. 385. Report by Mr. Readinge, dated 21 October, 1651, restating the whole case, and mentioning that the Lancashire Committee were of opinion that their agents should not further intermeddle with the lands and estate . . . and that the said agents or any other whatsoever might pay unto petitioner all such moneys as were in their hands, and received by them out of the said estate, and not paid by them into the Treasury of that County, and recommending that the premises might be discharged from sequestration.

fo. 389. Petition of Hugh Adlington, dated 1 August, 1651.

fo. 392. Order to refer to Mr. Readinge (5 August).

fo. 393. Petition of Hugh Adlington (dated 15 May, 1651).

fo. 395. Communication from Preston, 10 July, 1651, signed by Peter Holt, Robt. Cunliffe, and G. Piggott,

referring to an order received from the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall, of 15 May then last, and stating that they had taken certain examinations, which were transmitted to London, with the communication and other references to the proceedings of the Lancashire Committee in the case in 1647.

fo. 397. Order to refer to the Commissioners for Sequestrations for Lancashire; they to examine and report, 15 May, 1651.

fo. 399. Deposition of Edward Doughty, of Adlington, shereman, who said that Hugh Adlington, of Adlington, gent., about twenty-four years then preceding left his own house and went to London, where for the most part then since he had resided, and that when Hugh Adlington left the country he, having some confidence in deponent, put into his hands and custody the writings which related to his estate in Lancashire and entrusted him with the management of some part thereof, and other some part was left in the hands of one Mrs. Brown to be by her managed and improved for payment of some debts and "educacõns" and maintenance of the younger children. He deposed that he never knew that John, son and heir of petitioner, was ever possessed of any of the said lands or premises, nor had he anything to do with the houses, lands, &c., belonging to his said father, nor any other maintenance out of the same during his life "but onely as a tabler there," and further deposed that the said John, going into the King's Garrison at Chester, married there, and afterwards "this deponent hath heard and verily believeth it to be true that the said John Adlington was slayne with a cannon bullett when the city of Chester was beleagured wth the Parliam^{t} forces."

fo. 400. Communication from Lancashire Committee dated at Wigan, 22 April, 1647, mentioning, among other things, that they conceived the agents should not intermeddle more, &c. Signed by John Moore, Alex. Rigby, G. Ireland.

fo. 402. Petition accompanying the additional proofs ordered.

Memorandum on this paper, 11 August, 1652, "Mr. Reading to add this proofe to ye former Report and to state ye whole. In ye meantyme ye pet^r to enioye rents for a month if he produce any proved order to ye Register for suspendinge s^d rents."

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,024, fols. 356, &c.)

fo. 363. Letter dated at Preston, 10 July, 1651, signed by Peter Holt, Robt. Cunliffe, and G. Pigot, mentioning that having received an order of the 15 May then last, made upon the petition of the above, in observance thereof they had taken the examination enclosed, and certified that among the records of the then late Committee they found that by an order from some of them, dated 22 April, 1647, the estate of petitioner had been seized for the delinquency of John, his son, and they, finding he had no estate in it, discharged it.

fo. 361. Examination taken at Preston, May 28th, 1650, of Edward Doughty, of Adlington, "sherman" (see p. 16).

fo. 362. Order dated at Wigan, 22 April, 1647, signed by John Moore, Alex. Rigby, and G. Ireland, members of the Committee, ordering the discharge of the sequestration, directing the agents to pay to petitioner any money received of his tenants to him, but not any money then passed unto the Treasurer for the State from the profits of his estate.

fo. 367. Letter dated at Manchester, 7 May, 1652, signed by Edw. Aspinwall and G. Pigot (see p. 14).

fo. 356. Examination of William Hurst, of Adlington, nailor, taken at Preston, 30 April, 1652 (see p. 14).

For **William Alcock** see **James Stanley, Earl of Derby.**

Mr. Isaac Allen, Parson, of Prestwich.[1]

(First Series, Vol. xcviii., No. 3,845, fols. 331, &c.)

Touching his Delinquency.

fo. 331. Depositions taken at Manchester the 2nd of April, 1645, before Colonel John Bradshaw and Colonel Thomas Birch, two of the Committee for sequestrations within the county of Lancaster.

Richard Ogden, of Prestwich, sworn, said he had been a constant hearer of the said parson since the then present differences of the times began till about a year and a half then ago, during which time he did not hear him in the public congregation labour or endeavour to satisfy his people to whether party to cleave in the said differences; and he further said that the said parson, in private, had several times dissuaded deponent from bearing arms, and told him that his duty was to follow his calling, and if the enemy should come and plunder to sit down and suffer and not resist, or to that effect. He likewise said that the said parson told him about a year and a half then ago that if the Parliament got the better of it, it were as "Jacob got the blessing from Esau."

Ester Wilson, of Prestwich, widow, sworn, said that she had not heard Mr. Allen at any time publicly endeavour to satisfy his people touching the then present differences betwixt King and Parliament, although she had been a constant hearer of his for a year together since those times began; and she further said, upon the occasion of Colonel Holland training of his soldiers at Heaton for the service of the King and Parliament, deponent went to Mr. Allen to borrow a musket for that time for her man to train with (her own musket being then in Manchester); whereupon Mr. Allen asked her how she durst take up arms against

[1] For a note on Mr. Allen see Mr. Shaw's *Minutes of the Manchester Presbyterian Classis* (Chetham Society's Publications, New Series, vol. 24), pp. 402-5.

the King, and used many arguments to dissuade her from the same. One was that he accounted the King his father and the Parliament his mother, and if these fell to contention he ought not to strive to take part against either, but to be grieved for it and labour a conciliation. And she likewise said that, at another time, a neighbour in her presence asking the said Mr. Allen why he did not instruct his parishioners what to do[1] . . . that way Parliament had enjoined, he declared himself to be of opinion that it was absolutely unlawful, and that he conceived Manchester did not do well in opposing the Earl of Derby, and that there was but one supreme head, who was the King, and what he commanded we should either obey or suffer. Being told by deponent that the King had called a Parliament, he replied that the Parliament was no Parliament without the King; and being further told by deponent that the law was above the King, he answered, No; the King is the law. And deponent telling Mr. Allen that he was accused for finding a horse and hiring a man for the service of the Earl of Derby, he denied it, and his wife said they had done nothing but sent their arms[2] to his assistance; and Mr. Allen said he had done no more, save that he had paid £4 on account.

Richard Barlow, of Prestwich, deposed to the like effect.

Peter Seddon, of Pilkington, among other things, deposed that when Mr. Allen was reading over the vow and covenant, when he came to the clause "And whereas I do in my conscience believe that the forces raised by the two houses of Parliament are raised for their just defence, &c." he said, he did not in his conscience believe it to be true that their rising was just, or to that effect.

James Wroe, of Heaton, sworn, said that upon Thursday, 3 August, 1643, deponent then being churchwarden went to Mr. Allen to speak with him concerning the vow and covenant that was to be taken, and asked him what he

---

[1] Part cut away. [2] Meaning the arms they had in the house, for the annual training of the man or men he was obliged to send every year.

thought by it and whether he would publish it, to which the parson answered he would neither take it or publish it, "for," said he, "I take it to be against the oath of allegiance;" and thereupon he alleged one clause in the oath "I will bear faith and true allegiance to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and him and them will defend to the uttermost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatsoever." The said parson said this covenant was an attempt (as he thought) against his Majesty, and therefore he could not take it. Then deponent went to Peter Seddon and tould him what he had done, and asked him to go to the said Mr. Allen, and accordingly he and Peter Seddon went on the Saturday following to the said parson and asked him would he publish the said vow and covenant. The parson answered he could not publish that which he himself could not take, for he said he thought it was against the oath of supremacy and allegiance. And thereupon the parson fetched a book and read that part of the oath before alleged; yet, nevertheless, the Sabbath Day after the said Mr. Allen did publish it in church, and then declared publicly to the congregation that for his part he could not take it, and he said this further, that he would not have his example to hinder others from taking it, neither would he have any one to take it because others had.

fo. 335. Examinations taken at Manchester, before Colonel Stanley, Colonel Holland, and Mr. Butterworth and Thomas Fell, Esqrs., touching Mr. Allen (January 21st, 1644[-5]).

Bartholomew Stones, sworn, said that a little before the coming of the Earl of Derby against Manchester, Henry Man, *alias* Clarke (servant to Mr. Travis, parson of Bury), came to Mr. Allen to demand of him allowance towards the finding of a horse towards His Majesty's service, which was to be found by those two parsons, whereupon the said Mr. Allen gave him four pounds. But withal bade him take heed what he did therein and see that he was legally called, for that he had been informed that the clergy ought to be exempted from the service by the Commission of Array.

John Scoles, sworn, said that before the Earl of Derby's siege against Manchester, Mr. Allen sent a musketeer to shew his arms both at Bury and Ordsall, where the Earl of Derby required "apparance," and that deponent and others meeting the said Mr. Allen the day after the first trouble in Manchester, the said Mr. Allen told them that he heard Manchester would agree with the Lord Strange. "However," he said, "they went a good way to go to my lord."

Roger Walworth, sworn, said that the day after the broil in Manchester, Mr. Allen told him and others who were going with their arms towards Ordsall to the Lord Strange according to his order, that they did well so to do, and that his man, if he were not already gone, should come presently. . . . [Cut away.]

fo. 336. Examinations taken at Manchester, the 19th of February, 1644[-5], before Colonel Bradshawe and Colonel Birch.

John Scoles, sworn, said that on Saturday night, September 24th, 1642, a man being sent from Manchester to have the bells rung backwards at Prestwich Church for a signal to call in the country to assist Manchester, it being then known that my Lord of Derby was on his march thitherward to take it, Parson Allen sent his man (one John Holland) to stay the said ringing, which, he said, would be an offence to my lord.

John Siddall, sworn, said that upon my Lord of Derby's being at Manchester, being in siege against the town, that very week Parson Allen told deponent he had paid £4 towards a horse and 10s. for the rider, he joining with the parson of Bury for the service of my lord; and also deponent said that at a time before he, with other of my lord's tenants going towards Ordsall to assist the said lord and doubting of the lawfulness of the way, and coming to a field called "Parson's Hill," met Parson Allen and asked his counsel, and he answered deponent, "I warrant thee, John, the way you goe is lawfull," and shaked his head and spread his hand.

Richard Ogden, sworn, said that he being prisoner in Manchester, Mr. Allen moved for his enlargement and liberty to go home. Colonel Birch tould him . . .[1]

James Wroe, sworn, said: We, the churchwardens of the parish of Prestwich for this year 1643 (whose names are hereunder written), received a book, entituled "A declaration of the Irish rebellion," sent to us by Peter Seddon, another churchwarden, upon Tuesday, the 26 of December then last, that wee shold tender it to Mr. Allen, the parson of Prestwich, to bee read the day after, wch was the monthly fast daie. Wee tendred the booke to him & received it, but he shewed not willinge to read it, yet did not refuse. Hee asked us whether hee must read all the booke or noe. Wee said theire was an order in the book to direct what to doe. Then, said hee, I will send to the gentlemen at Manchester to be certified what to doe; but hee did not read it that fast day, but said hee had sent his brother to the gentlemen at Manchester with the booke, and hee was not returned againe, soe wee lefte it with him till the next monthly fast day to see whether he wold read it or noe, but hee hath not read it, & said he cold not read it without a special warrant from the gentlemen.

2o 10ber, 1645. (Signed) JAMES WROE.
RAPH BRIDDOCK.

Affidavit of Ralph Briddock, swearing the above deposition was true.

fo. 339. Depositions at Prestwich, December 24th, 1645, on the part of Mr. Isaac Allen, before John Bradshaw and Thomas Birch, Esqrs.

Richard Herrick, warden of Manchester, sworn and examined, said that he believed there was an information exhibited against Mr. Allen, similar in purpose as was expressed in the interrogatory,[2] and that he was convented before the deputy-lieutenants, where the said Mr. Allen subscribed money upon propositions, and some of the deputy-lieutenants told this deponent that he was

[1] Portion cut off here. [2] This is wanting.

acquitted. Further, that he believed this respondent was in his life unblameable and his doctrine sound; that he did faithfully discharge his ministerial functions, and being before the Committee two several times at Manchester the question was asked openly to them against him whether they had anything against his life and doctrine. They confessed they had not, and none spoke against him the first time, and at the second there was none, one only excepted, against him, not for anything which was formerly, but for that which was the then present controversy; and further said that he knew and believed that he had been in very good report among the religious in the county, and being asked how far or wherein had he heard Mr. Allen declare his opinion "that subjects must yield obedience to the King's personal commands in reference to the then present difference betwixt the King and Parliament," he replied that in public he never heard Mr. Allen say anything, and that reasoning with him in private Mr. Allen said that neither did he himself yield, nor were subjects, as he thought, to yield obedience to the personal commands of the King contrary to the laws of this kingdom. Also, on being asked how far he had heard Mr. Allen express his opinions that the best government of the church is by archbishops and bishops, he replied that concerning the government of the church Mr. Allen said he was indifferent, that Mr. Allen acknowledged the Parliament to be a true Parliament, and that he prayed for the said Parliament.

Abdie Scolfield, of Prestwich, churchwarden, examined, said . . . [Cut off here.]

fo. 340. John Leigh, of Auckrington [Alkrington], said that he believed that the Earl of Derby had as much power in one place as another before Manchester was besieged. That he (deponent) was present at a meeting on the 27 June then last, where he did not observe Mr. Allen behave himself unbecomingly to any, and that for anything he knew, that Mr. Allen was of a good life and doctrine.

Captain Edward Chatterton, churchwarden of Prest-

wich, said that the parishioners of Prestwich were as well as others under the command of the Earl of Derby, and that he, deponent, was trained at Bury. That Mr. Allen behaved himself well at the meeting held on 27 June then last at Prestwich Church for anything deponent knew to the contrary; he thought that the majority of the parishioners of Prestwich would prefer Mr. Allen for their preacher rather than any other. Being asked whether the greater part of the parishioners be the more religious, he replied, he knew not.

fo. 341. Richard Barton, of Pilkington, yeoman, and Richard Tongue, of Tongue, gentleman, confirmed the preceding, and Edward Hardman, of Rooden, yeoman, deposed, among other things, that the parsons of Bury and Prestwich had been charged with a light horse for the King's service for forty-five years then preceding, and that George Pendleton and John Sidwall (mentioned in one of the interrogatories) were both dead and that John Sidwall had told deponent that he had cleared Mr. Allen at Warrington, where Mr. Allen was not, and as for George Pendleton he never heard him express anything.

fo. 343. Examinations taken at the Committee at Preston, the 2nd day of December, 1645, in the case of Mr. Allen, parson, of Prestwich, according to an order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations, dated 13 October then last, before John Bradshaw, Esq., Sheriff of the county of Lancaster, Colonel Houghton, Colonel Thomas Birch, Nicholas Cunliffe, and Robert Cunliffe, gent.

Samuel Allen, of Prestwich, gentleman, brother of Mr. Isaac Allen, sworn and examined, said that some part of Henry Clarke's depositions (mentioned in the interrogatory) was not fully set down; for, if it had been, it would, as deponent conceived, have cleared his brother, Mr. Isaac Allen, from being aiding or assisting the Commission of Array; for that he, the said Mr. Isaac Allen, sent a man to Bury to the said Henry Clarke to certify him that he would send no horse to Wigan, and thereupon the said horse was

sent back and did not go thither at all: and being asked whether Clarke, at the time of his examination as aforesaid, expressed anything to the purpose aforesaid, he replied, he did; on being asked what the reason was that the same was not set down, he replied that the reason, as he conceived, was that the clerk who took the examination was but a young man and ignorant, and therefore could not perfectly take the same; and further, Colonel Birch then said that, as he conceived, they could not then take examinations upon oath against the State.

To the second interrogatory, he said he had been and was constantly in the company of his brother, Mr. Isaac Allen, and divers times heard him express himself that he would not aid or assist the Commission of Array, for, as he affirmed, the clergy were freed by Act of Parliament from that service. [A portion cut off here.]

fo. 344. . . . but he knoweth not whether he had paid the other tithes and that Scholes had not paid the "privy" tithes, nor did he know whether he had paid the other tithes. That Thomas Fletcher, mentioned in the interrogatory, had, as he conceived, not paid his tithes, but he did not know whether he had paid the other tithes as aforesaid.

Being asked whether he had taken the National Covenant, he said he was not at home when it was tendered at Prestwich, but that he had taken it at Trentham, in Staffordshire, and subscribed his name in a roll with his own hand, which was kept in the clerk's hands at Prestwich. Being asked whether he had any certificate, he said he had not.

Thomas Scholes, of Prestwich, a person hired by Mr. Allen for "leading" of tithes, sworn, said that he was present at the examination of Samuel Allen as aforesaid, though unknown to the Committee. He said that Clarke, mentioned above, told this witness the day Clarke was examined at Manchester that his full deposition was not set down, for that the horse which was intended for the parson of Bury was sent back and did not go on in that

service, which, Clarke said, was not set down. To another interrogatory he said, when the Earl of Derby came against Manchester, this witness having a man and musket in the town of Manchester, he went to Mr. Isaac Allen and desired him to lend him a musket, to the end that he and the rest of his neighbours might keep the Earl of Derby's men from plundering in the county; whereupon Mr. Allen lent him a musket; and further said that Mr. Allen, when Captain Mosley raised his troop about the time when the town of Preston was first taken, he maintained a man and a horse for the Parliament's service, and that upon the listinge of soldiers . . . [Cut off.]

fo. 345. William Haslom, of Prestwich, Mr. Isaac Allen's servant, sworn, said he also was present at the taking of Henry Clarke's examination, and confirmed the preceding witness as to the omission in not setting down all Clarke had said.

To another interrogatory he said that about a fortnight before the Earl of Derby came against Manchester, Clarke (who was servant to the parson at Bury) came to Mr. Allen's saying his master had sent him desiring that he, Mr. Allen, would send his horse and arms to Wigan, and that Mr. Allen promised that he would, and the same day before night Mr. Allen sent witness with the said horse to Bury to the said Clarke to tell him that he (Mr. Allen) was informed that clergy were exempt and had not to provide neither horse nor arms, and witness thereupon brought back again with him the horse. He further said that since the troop at Manchester was under the command of Captain Massey, Mr. Allen had had a horse and arms with that troop and that he had had six or seven horses taken from him by the Parliament force, and to the best of witness's remembrance Mr. Allen had paid in taxes and levies and in maintaining horse, men, and arms for the service of the Parliament and in loss in horses aforesaid to the value of three hundred pounds or thereabouts. He further said that for thirty years then past he had known the several parsons of Bury and Prestwich had found a

light horse and furniture for his Majesty's service by the appointment of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and that the then parsons of Bury and Prestwich had bought a horse with their joint money for the purpose aforesaid, and sold the same again upon some unfitness for service before the sitting of the then Parliament, and that the then parson of Prestwich did keep the horse for the most part between the time of buying and selling.

James Lewis, another servant of Mr. Isaac Allen's, spoke to the same effect as to Clarke coming about the horse to go to Bury . . . [cut away], but the said Mr. Allen refused . . . [Cut away.]

fo. 346. . . . of the King and Parliament at the siege of Lathom; he further said that in the summer before the siege of Manchester, at the time that the Earl of Derby came from Bury to Manchester (at which time a man was slain in a tumult at Manchester), the next day after witness was at Oardsall with a musket, by the appointment of Richard Barlow, a tenant to the Earl of Derby, Mr. Allen, his master, not being acquainted with his (witness's) going thither, neither had he any other man at the time.

He further said that when the Earl of Derby was at Bury as aforesaid, witness together with others, his neighbours, by the appointment of the constable of Prestwich (to the best of his knowledge) was at Bury aforesaid, having a musket of his master's (Mr. Allen) with him; and further said that the said Mr. Allen bid witness to meet him at Bury, and to take his horse when he came there, which this witness accordingly did, but did not bid him to take any musket with him. On being asked where his master, Mr. Allen, was the day witness was at Ordsall, he said he was at home in the morning, but had gone out of the house when witness went towards Ordsall.

Henry Clarke, of Halsall, then formerly servant to Mr. Travis, parson of Bury and Halsall, sworn, said that about the time when the Earl of Derby first raised forces in the county by virtue of the Commission of Array, a warrant was issued out from the said Earl of Derby that witness's

then master, Mr. Travis, parson of Bury, and Mr. Isaac Allen, parson of Prestwich, should provide a horse and furniture to be sent to the said Earl; whereupon witness repaired to Mr. Allen and acquainted him therewith, who promised he would send a horse to witness to Bury that day towards evening, and desired witness to take the arms away with him from the parsonage at Prestwich, being a "buffe coate, a sadle, bridle, and carbine, and case of pistolls," which witness accordingly did, and carried them to Bury. Subsequently Mr. Allen sent a man with that horse the same day, who told witness that his master had sent a horse according to his promise, but withal told him that his master . . . [Cut away.]

fo. 347. Bartholomew Stones and witness went over to Prestwich to show Mr. Allen, who answered that he had no skill in a horse, but if they thought that horse fit for service they should take him; and Mr. Allen delivered them £4 upon account towards the price of him, desiring them to be careful and do that which was legal, and not anything illegal, or words to that effect, to witness's best remembrance; which horse, upon the Monday in the week that the siege lay before Manchester, witness sent to the said Lawrence Lomas, who was then employed in that service under the Earl of Derby against Manchester, Mr. Allen not being acquainted with the same, as deponent affirmed. Deponent, in reply, said he had not taken the National Covenant, neither had it at any time been tendered at the parish church of Halsall, where deponent resided.

Ralph Briddocke, of Unsworth, sworn, said that about June then last, he being in the church of Prestwich, heard a note published in the name of Mr. Allen, rector of that church, that the parishioners should come to that church the Friday following about the election of a minister, and putting in execution the Directory, upon which Friday witness going to the said church and many people being gathered together, witness demanding the cause of their coming thither, was answered they had been warned for [by] the constable to come and vote for the parson.

John Gaskell, of Unsworth, linen draper, sworn, said that on the 10th day of June then last one of the churchwardens of Prestwich desired witness (he being another of the churchwardens) and the other their fellow churchwardens to meet in the said church about the removal of the font, and place it in some more convenient place; accordingly . . . [Cut away.]

fo. 348. . . . font they would set up, they answered a little one like that of Bolton, he replied saying he conceived that was too little, for the word "baptize" signified rather "diveing" or "plunging" than sprinkling, and witness heard him further say there was nothing in the Book of Common Prayer but what was agreeable to the Word of God, whereunto Abraham Walworke replying said, "It is so." And Mr. Allen said, "Yes, turn you to any place of it, and I shall make it agreeable to the Word of God." Witness further said that upon the 20th day of the said month of June there was a note read in the said church from Mr. Allen about the election of a minister and putting in execution the Directory, wherein he desired the consent of the churchwardens, but they refused, thinking it would raise some stir in the church.

Abraham Walworke, of Pilkington, blacksmith, sworn, said that he, John Gaskell, and the other churchwardens of Prestwich, being met together in the clerk's house at Prestwich about the removal of the font in the church of Prestwich, Mr. Allen came to them with divers other people following him, and used the like words that are set forth in the examination of John Gaskell, and further said that if they removed the font without a general consent he would prosecute against them to the uttermost of his power. And the said Mr. Allen further said that there was nothing in the Book of Common Prayer but what was agreeable to the Word of God, and bid him instance any place therein and he would make it agreeable to the Word of God, and that he would wear the surples, baptize with the sign of the Cross, and use the other ceremonies set forth by the Book of Common Prayer if he were com-

manded so to do by authority; and about the same time he the said Mr. Allen endeavoured a meeting of the parishioners of Prestwich to vote whether he the said Mr. Allen or Mr. Fourness should be minister there.

John Taylor, of Heaton, Fairfield, yeoman[1] . . .

Richard Fletcher, of Pilkington, yeoman, sworn, said that in June then last, he meeting Mr. Allen, the latter told him there had been a note published in Prestwich church the Sunday before concerning the election of a minister and the removal of the font, and he desired witness to be there; and Mr. Allen said if he could prevail he would enter upon the ministry again.

James Lonte, of Prestwich, yeoman, sworn, said he being in Mr. Allen's house with James Lewis, one of Mr. Allen's servants, the morning after that a man was slain in the tumult at Manchester, when the Earl of Derby was there and was then [at] Ordsall, there came one Richard Heape, of Pilkington, then bailiff to the said Earl, to the said James Lewis, and told him that his master, Mr. Allen, had bidden him to call for the said Lewis and take him with him; and thereupon some of those persons that were then there gave the said Lewis a halberd, which he took, and, shaking it, said he would kill all the Roundheads, and so went into the house and left the halberd and fetched a musket and went along with the said Heap; and witness further said that he being then a listed soldier in service for the Parliament, and having had some conference with Mr. Allen concerning the then present war, he, Mr. Allen, said that, the King being the father and the Parliament the mother, it was not lawful to assist Parliament against the King in this cause of war. And witness asking Mr. Allen why he had furnished men with arms for the service of the Parliament, he replied, a man would hazard or expend a part of his estate to preserve the rest.

Captain Peter Seddon, sworn, said that about two years

---

[1] Here, as at foot of all the folios, there is a portion cut or worn off, and the whole of this examination is wanting.

and a half then since, he being a prisoner in Lathom House, the Countess of Derby and some of her chaplains often told witness that he had never learned from Mr. Allen, parson of the parish where witness lived, to bear arms in that cause that witness went in, or to rebel against his prince; and being likewise prisoner a long time at . . .

fo. 350. . . . Thomas Sergeant, witness, to prevent the danger that might ensue upon the said meeting, acquainted some of the better sort of the parish, and persuaded some of them to go with witness two or three days before the said meeting to the said Mr. Allen, to entreat him to desist from the same, which they accordingly did; but Mr. Allen was not at home, and thereupon they acquainted his wife with their desires; notwithstanding the meeting proceeded, at which meeting there passed some harsh and unkind words, which witness knew had set great divisions and heartburnings among the neighbours in the parish. Being cross-examined on behalf of Mr. Allen, he said that he, Mr. Allen, being called upon to loan money upon the propositions of Parliament, first offered to lend £10 (which he desired might be given to the poor); subsequently, £20; and, finally, £40. Being asked whether he was acquainted with the meeting mentioned in his former examination before the same was published by Mr. Allen, and whether he did not consent thereto, he said he thought Mr. Allen did acquaint him, but he did not at that time so well conceive of the mischief that was likely to ensue upon it, by reason of the many disordered people that were laboured to be at that meeting, so as it may be witness was silent or not dissenting from the same at that time, but subsequently he made the statement to Mr. Allen concerning the same which is mentioned in his former examination.

fo. 357. "Gentlemen,

"Yours of the 20th of Aprill last (1652), in the case of Mr Isaac Allen, Parson of Prestwich, wee received upon ye 26th instant, whereby wee are Required to certifie whether his Estate or any pte [parte] thereof was

under Seq^{con} [sequestration] the first of December, 1651, or noe, wth what wee fynd in our Records touching the same.

"In obedience whereunto wee humblie certifie That wee fyndinge some Informacõns taken agst him before the late Comittee, together wth some Examinacõns taken in his defence by order from ye Comittee of Lords and Comons for Seq^{cons} unto whom hee had Appeald. But the case not beinge determined, by ours of the 24 November, 1650, Wee certified the said Informacõns and Examinacõns to yor hono^{rs}, desiring yor direcõns therein, Whereupon by yo^{rs} of the 9th of December followinge wee were (amongst other things) Required to seise the same, and in January then next after the same was accordingly seised, wch soe continued till the 6th of August, 1651, and noe order in all that tyme coming from yor honno^{rs} for his discharge, Wee, in observance of yor Instruccõns, ordered the proffitts of the Rectorie of Prestwich Belonging to him to bee sequestred as by the orders aforesaid (coppies whereof are herewth sent) may appeare. And afterwards beinge informd y^{t} there were certaine Lands lyeinge within the Parsonage of Prestwich in Lease to the said Mr Allen from Mr Ashton, of Chaderton, wee, by ours of the 31 January last (1652[-3]), ordered the same to be sequestred unles he shewed cause to ye contrarie the 25 . . ."

fo. 359. Copy of order, dated at Preston, 9 January, 1650[-1], signed by Peter Holt, Robert Cunliffe, and G. Pigot, authorising the agent of Salford Hundred to seize the Rectory of Prestwich. Second order, dated 6 August, 1651, directing the agent to seize the whole profits of the Rectory.

fo. 360. Order dated 25 March, 1652, ordering the agent for sequestration to let the Parsonage House of Prestwich and the gardens and orchards till further orders.

"At a Gen^{r}all Meeting, 12th December, 1645.

Bolton in Com. Lanc^{r}.

"Upon the peticõn of Isaake Allen, Cleark, alledging that his whole estate is secured by the agents for seq^{cons},

and y^t hee hath noe allowance for the same for the Maintenñce of himselffe, his wife, children, and family.

"It is ordered that the said agents shall pay unto the said Mr Allen, for his Maintenñce aforesaid, the some of ffourtie pounds p ann. out of his said Estate till further Order.

(Signed)	RIC. HOGHTON,	RAPH ASHTON,
	RIC. SHUTTLEWORTH,	J. BRADSHAW,
	JOHN MOORE,	THO. FELL,
	RIC. HAWORTH,	THO. BIRCH,
	NICHOLAS CUNLIFFE,	J. FLETEWOOD."

"At a Gen^rall Meeting, November 5th, 1646.

"Manch^r in Com. Lanc^r.

"Whereas the Books and Goods of Mr Isaacke Allen, minister at Prestwich, were form^rly secured by the agents for seq^ons.

"It is ordered that the Agents for Seq^ons shall permitt the said Mr Allen to enjoy all his books and goods, hee giueing security under his hand to bee responsible for the said Goods according to the Aprizment already made, and for the said books according to such apprizement as shal be made by Mr Herrick, Mr Ashton, Mr Hollinworth, and Mr Pollett, or by any two of them . . ." [Rest cut away.]

(First Series, Vol. xcix., No. 3,979, fols. 473, &c.)

fo. 473. Letter dated at Preston, 6 September, 1652, signed by Robt. Cunliffe and G. Pigot, mentioning that having received the letter of 7 July in the case of the above, whereby they were required to discharge the seizure of his estate according to the Act of General Pardon, provided he stood not actually sequestered the first of December, 1651, they in obedience thereunto gave order for his discharge, only they made bold humbly to inform them that upon their honours' order of the 20th April, 1652, which they (the Lancashire Commissioners) received on the 26th of May following, requiring them to certify

whether the estate was under sequestration the 1st December, 1651, with what they found in their books touching the same, they, in previous communications to the present, appear to have advised that the rectory of Prestwich had been sequestered for the delinquency of the above Isaac Allen; and by a subsequent letter it appeared the parsonage house and gardens had also been sequestrated.

They conceived it their duty to remind the London Commissioners of the above, and to leave the same to their further consideration.

fo. 475. Copies of certificates relating to the sequestration of the rectory and parsonage house.

ff. 477 and 480. Copies of the above papers.

For **William Allenson** see **Ralph Wirrall.**

For **Altham Church** see **Thomas Joly.**

Alice Alston, of Whalley, Spinster.

(First Series, Vol. ii., No. 26, fols. 36, &c.)

"To the Honourable the Commissioners for Mannaging the Estates under Sequestration, the humble petition of Alice Alston, of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, spinster,

"SHEWETH, That Richard Sherburne, of Stoniehurst, in Lancashire, Esq., by his indenture of lease dated on or about the 7th day of January, 1641[-2], did devise and grant to Richard Simpson, of Barker, in Goosenargh, in the aforesaid county, yeoman, one messuage and tenement in Wiswal Eyves, in the aforesaid county of Lancaster, to have and to hould all the said messuage and tenement during the joynt lives of Edward Parkinson, of Wiglesworth, in the county of Yorke, taylor, and Mary his wife, and to have and to hold the moiety of the tenement during the life of the survivor of them. That all the lives being

dead, the said Richard Sherburne hath since demised the premises unto the petitioner for three lives yett in being, yett in regard that two 3d parts of the premises are under sequestration for the recusancy of the said Edward Parkinson, the Commissioners for Sequestrations in the sayd county of Lancaster doe refuse to dischardge the sayd two 3d partes from sequestration without yr order.

"Your petitioner therefore humbly prayes your order to the sayd Commissioners in Lancashire for the discharging of the sayd two 3d parts of the sayd tenement from sequestration, in regard the sayd lives are dead, or otherwise to take the examination of the petitioner and of such witnesses as she shall produce unto them for the profe of the particulars aforesayd, and upon returne thereof to refer the same to one of your councell to state and report for a speedy hearing. And she shall pray, etc.,

(Signed) ALICE ALSTON."

C. 179. 22o Febr., 1654[-5]. The Comrs to examine and certify, and Mr. Reading to report. R. M., B. W.

William Ambrose, of Lowicke, Gent.

(Second Series, Vol. xxviii., No. 1,487, fols. 315, &c.)

fo. 315. Delinquency, leaving his habitation and living in the King's quarters: he rendered himself, as appears by a certificate of Colonel Doddinge, October, 1644. He took the National Covenant 19 March, 1646[-7], before Wm Barton, and the Negative Oath 23 March, 1646[-7].

He compounded on a particular which disclosed that by a deed of his father's dated 14 October, 9o *Jacobi* [1611], he had a life estate of and in the manor of Lowicke, with lands belonging thereto in Ulverston worth £50 yearly. Also he and his heirs held quit rents worth £1. 19s. 6d. in Kirkeby Kendall, co. Westmoreland. Also a portion of the tithes for two lives of Addington, co. Cumberland, value £20 a year. Fine, £129.

fo. 318. His petition.

fo. 319. Certificate signed by Wm Barton.

fo. 320. Certificate that he had taken the Negative Oath, signed by Tho: Vincent, dated May, 1646.

fo. 321. Certificates signed by George Dodding and Tho: Hall.

fo. 323. A particular of his estate.

Christopher Anderton, Esq., and Alathea, his Widow.[1]

(First Series, Vol. lv., No. 1,752, fols. 407, &c.)

fo. 407. Petition from the master and chapleyns of the Savoy Hospital, which shewed that Christopher Anderton, Esq., and James Anderton, his son and heir apparent, by their indenture dated 5° May, 33° Eliz. [1590], granted to the master and perpetual chaplains of the above hospital an annuity or yearly rent of £6. 13s. 4d. issuing out of the manor of Rumworth, with the appurtenances, in the county of Lancaster, to have and to hold to the said master and perpetual chaplains and their successors for ever, payable at Michaelmas and the Annunciation by equal portions, which rent until then recently had been paid; but the manor and lands having been sequestrated for the delinquency and recusancy of the said Mr. Anderton, and the Committee in the country withholding the same, it pleased the then late Committee of Lords and Commons for

[1] Christopher Anderton was son of Christopher Anderton, of Lostock, by his wife Anne, daughter of Edward Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, and inherited Lostock on the death of his father, November, 1619. He was twice married; (1) to Agnes, daughter of John Preston, of the Manor, in Furness, and (2) to Alathea, daughter of Sir Francis Smith, of Wotton Waven, co. Warwick, knight, and sister of the Royalist Sir Charles Smith, who was created in 1643 Baron Carrington. Christopher Anderton compounded at Wigan, 10 April, 1632, for not taking his knighthood, his fine being no less than £30 (*Miscellanies, Lancashire and Cheshire*, Record Society's Publications, vol. xii., p. 223). The precise date of his death, July 7th, 1650, is now for the first time definitely ascertained. His eldest son was created a baronet in 1677.

Sequestrations upon petition to direct the payment of the said annuity and all arrears thereof to petitioners, and that such payment in future should be continued (as by a copy of the order annexed appeared).

That the then Committee in Lancashire nevertheless declined to pay the annuity until petitioners obtained an order from the Commissioners above, which they now prayed for (23 August, 1650). "Referred to Mr. Brereton to state and report."

fo. 409. Affidavit of Walter Payne, of the parish of Mary, Strand, alias Savoy, deposing that the Commissioners for Sequestrations for the county of Lancaster had paid the rent of £6. 13s. 4d. up to Lady Day, 1650.

fo. 411. Order signed by John Wylde on behalf of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations confirming and allowing the report of Mr. Bradshawe, and directing the Lancashire Committee to pay the rent and arrears (28 January, 1647[-8]).

fo. 416. Report by Mr. Jo: Bradshaw, dated 12 January, 1647[-8].

(First Series, Vol. lxiii., No. 2,031, fols. 439, &c.)

fo. 439. Petition from John Tildesley, vicar of Deane, which shewed that by an ordinance of Parliament of the 10th October, 1645, the sum of £60 per annum was settled upon petitioner as vicar of the parish church of Deane, in the county of Lancaster, and to the several chapels of Houghton and Horwich in the said parish to either of them £20 a year, and the said whole sum to be paid half-yearly out of the rectory of Deane Church by the officers appointed for receiving the profits of sequestration there.

That on or about the 30th July, 1651, petitioner petitioned the predecessors of the then existing Commissioners, setting forth that Francis Anderton, son and heir of Christopher Anderton, from whom the said rectory had been sequestrated, by orders of 16 June and 18 July, 1651, was to enjoy the said premises then come to him freed from sequestration, and to receive all arrears due and payable

out of the premises the 24th June then last. Whereby petitioner was disabled from receiving all that was in arrear to him for the time then past, and the sum of one hundred pounds due to him for that year, and which he was to have received altogether at harvest then coming out of the tithes, and therefore prayed their order for receiving the said arrears due to him since August, 1649. That the said Commissioners thereupon ordered that all the arrears of the said £100 per annum due to petitioner, and due to petitioner by virtue of the aforesaid ordinance out of the said rectory, and which had incurred since the 24 December, 1649, should be paid to him, he first taking the Engagement appointed by Act of Parliament. That petitioner not being satisfied in his conscience concerning the said Engagement did not take the same, and thus lost the benefit of the said order.

That subsequently the Engagement was dispensed with generally, and as petitioner had not refused to take it from any disaffection towards the Parliament, and had engaged two ministers, who supplied the chapels of Houghton and Horwich, paying them £20 a year each, he prayed that an order might issue directing the Lancashire Commissioners to pay him what arrears were owing according to the ordinance (24 April, 1655).

fo. 443. Petition.

ff. 445-6. Order directing payment of the arrears of the £100 a year from 24 December, 1649, he first taking the Engagement (30 July, 1651).

fo. 451. Petition, 16 July, 1651.

fo. 457. Petition.

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fols. 447, &c.)

fo. 447. Petition of Alathy Anderton, relict of Christopher Anderton, late of Lostocke, in the county of Lancaster, deceased,

"SHEWETH, that in March, 1637, the said Christopher Anderton, your petitioner's husband, being seised in ffee

of divers lands in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Essex, did, in pursuance of certaine articles of agreement made before marriage with your petitioner by good assurance duly executed, settle and convey the same to the use of himselfe for life, the remainder to your petitioner in joynture for her life, and after the remainder to ffrancis Anderton, his eldest sonne, which said lands were sequestered in the lifetime of her said husband for his supposed delinquency, as she is informed, who, being upon his appeale, died in July last, leaving your petitioner eleven younger children to care for before the said appeale determined.

"Now for that by his death the sequestration (as your petitioner humbly conceaves) ought to be discharged, her husband's estate being ended, and your petitioner's accrued unto her, the truth whereof she is ready to make good,"

Petitioner prayed that her case might be referred and reported and the sequestration discharged, and to be allowed "a Restitution of such Rents as have been or shall be received since the death of her said husband."

"18 October, 1650. Refer'd to Mr. Brereton upon returne of the certificates from the Committees of Lancaster and Yorke. JO: LEECH."

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fols. 445, &c.)

fo. 445. An order of reference from the Committee in London to the several Committees in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Essex, directing these Committees to explain "by whom the sequestracon of her husband's estate for their maintenance as by the several ordinances in that behalfe is appointed or certifie just cause to the contrary to this Committee within a month after notice hereof, and further to doe upon the said peticon as they see cause accordinge to the said severall ordinances."

JOHN WYLDE,
Vera Copia per me,
R. Vaughan, Regr.

fo. 451. Report dated 17 December, 1650, by Mr. Peter Brereton, based upon an order of 18 October preceding

in the petition of Alathy, relict of Christopher Anderton, of Lostock,

By which it appeared that by an indenture dated 23 March, 1637[-8], between Christopher Anderton of the one part, and Sir Charles Smith and Thomas Markham, Esq., of the other part, reciting that the said Christopher had married the said Alathy, the petitioner, sister to Sir Charles Smith, and had issue by her ffrancis, Christopher, Robert, James, and Thurstan; therefore, in consideration of the said marriage and £1,500 paid before the said marriage or within two years after, and for advancement of the said issues and of the heirs males of their bodies, and for other considerations, the said Christopher, for himself and his heirs, did by the said indenture covenant with the said Sir Charles Smith and Thomas Markham that he the said Christopher Anderton and his heirs and all and every person and persons and their heirs which then were or after should be seised, should from the date of the said indenture stand and be seised of his manors, messuages, and tenements called Horrockford, in the parish of Whalley, and of several other places mentioned in the counties of York and Essex, to the use of the said Christopher for life, and after to the use of petitioner for her life in full for her jointure and in satisfaction of her dower, and after her decease to the use of the said Francis Anderton and the heirs males of his body, and for default of such issue to other uses as by the said indenture appeareth.

The sealing and delivery was proved by James Anderton, one of the witnesses.

Mr. Francis Parsons and Mr. William Anderton deposed that they very well knew the said Christopher Anderton, and that he died about the 7 July, 1650, at one Mr. Parsons' house in Long Wool Stable, within the parish of Margaret's, Westminster, and that deponents among many others were at his funeral, on Tuesday then next following, being the 9th of July aforesaid.

It was certified that the estate in Yorkshire was sequestrated for delinquency and recusancy "as they were

informed by the former sequestrators." The Lancashire Committees in their return said nothing about his recusancy, but certified that by an order from the Barons of the Exchequer, dated 30th of April, 1649, they had certified the examinations taken for and against the said Christopher unto the said Barons, copies of which had been sent to Mr. Brereton, who found on perusal there was not a word of his recusancy and the proof of delinquency doubtful. But as yet (then) no judgment had been given by the Barons. It was submitted (1st) whether by the deed indented petitioner had not a good estate in the said manors, &c., during her life as her jointure and in satisfaction of dower, and (2ndly) whether the premises ought not to be discharged from sequestration and the petitioner permitted quietly to enjoy the profits (17° December, 1650).

fo. 455. Petition, on which the preceding reference was ordered.

fo. 457. Deposition of Mr. James Anderton, citizen and clothworker, London.

fo. 459. Deposition (joint) of Mr. Francis Parsons and Mr. William Anderton.

fo. 461. Examinations taken at Manchester, the 30 August, 1649, before Peter Egerton, Edward Butterworth, Esqs., and Nicholas Cunliffe, gent., three of the Committee for Sequestrations for the said county, in the case of Christopher Anderton, Esq., by virtue of an order from the Barons of the Exchequer dated 30 August, 1649.

John Burton, of Lostocke, husbandman, sworn, said about the time that the battle was at Westhaughton Common in the year 1642, there were some men in arms kept at Mr. Anderton's house at Lostocke, as he thought by Mr. Anderton, but whether they were kept there to guard the house or against the Parliament he knew not; and he further deposed that at the battle of Middlewich, in Cheshire, he serving there as a soldier on the side of the Parliament party, was taken prisoner, and, beinge put into the church amongst other prisoners, some gentlemen and officers on the enemy's part coming into the church to

see the prisoners, he saw the said Mr. Anderton amongst them, but deponent did not remember whether he saw him have any arms, but he verily believed he belonged to the enemy's party.

Richard Williamson, of Horwich, husbandman, sworn, deposed that he was at the battle of Middlewich, was taken prisoner and put into the church, when Mr. Anderton came in "viewing some of the prisoners that were his neighbours, being of Captain Hilton and Captain Willowbie's companies;" he, Mr. Anderton, openly affirmed they were two of the best companies that were in Lancashire, and that if they were free according to an agreement with them they would come in arms against them again, saying that rather than they should be freed and go home, he would maintain them in prison at his own charge, and John Burton, of Lostock, being then likewise prisoner in the said church, desired the said Mr. Anderton that he would be good to him, to whom Mr. Anderton answered and said that he was an old knave, and

fo. 462. except he would take up arms for the King he should be hung, and thereupon Burton took up arms for the King, and was taken prisoner by the Parliament forces at the battle of Namptwich.

Nicholas Hurst, of Horwich, co. Lancaster, deposed to similar facts.

Robert Hunt, one of the soldiers belonging to the garrison at Chester, sworn, said he was taken prisoner at Middlewich, and put into the church there; Christopher Anderton, of Lostock, Esq., and some of the King's party came into the church, and walked up and down amongst the prisoners there; he did not see him have any arms, but a cane in his hand.

Thomas Morris, of Horwich, husbandman, sworn, said that at the beginning of the wars, when the Parliament kept a garrison at Bolton, he and nine or ten other persons were kept in Mr. Anderton's house at Lostock, and there was then in the house two bills and a few muskets,—that he was called there by one of Mr. Anderton's men by his

appointment, and the man paid him his wages; before examinant went there, Mr. Anderton had left his house, and came thither but once during his stay there; he heard Mr. Anderton say he kept the men there for protection of his house, and not to hurt any person; he charged them that if the corn in the barnes was set on fire that they should not stir out of the house.

Peter Brook, of Bolton, husbandman, sworn, said that he and divers other soldiers, under Captain Barrow, a captain under the Earl of Darby, presently after the battle of West-haughton Common, in 1642, were placed by their captain in Mr. Anderton's house, where they stayed about a week.

Thomas Carlisle deposed that he being a soldier under Captain Barrow, saw Mr. Anderton at Wigan, it then being a garrison for the King's party, and the town of Bolton being then a garrison for the Parliament, Mr. Anderton's house being nearer Bolton than Wigan; and said at the same time Captain Barrow's Company was drawn up to West-haughton Common, the Earl of Darby going up there with them, Mr. Anderton and divers other gentlemen being with him, the said Company was then divided, one half sent to Mr. Anderton's house at Lostocke, the other to Mr. Raph Worthington's at Snydle.

William Parkinson, sworn, deposed that shortly after Mr. Anderton went from his own house he sent for this examinant (he being his servant) to come to him to Wigan; he went, and said that at the time there were in the town some soldiers, under the command of the Earl of Darby, as he heard it reported, and verily believed it to be true.

Capt. apud Manchester *30° Augusti* 1649. *coram nobis*

(Signed) PETER EGERTON.
EDW. BUTTERWORTH.
NICHOLAS CUNLIFFE.

fo. 464. Thomas Rothwell, of Great Crosby, blacksmith, sworn, deposed that in June, 1644, when a garrison was kept by the King's party in the town of Liverpool, he

was taken prisoner by some soldiers belonging to the garrison, and brought before Sir Gilbert Houghton, Christopher Anderton, Esq., and Robert Blundell, Esq., then sitting in Liverpool, and who were said to be commissioners for the Prince.[1] Among other things with which he was charged, Mr. Blundell charged him that he had made a soldier under Colonel Moore for the Parliament. Whereupon Mr. Anderton said that was enough to take away his life. And further deposed that he was present when Sir Gilbert Houghton, Christopher Anderton, and Robert Blundell subscribed their names to the paper now shown, and whereupon the Committee now sitting have endorsed their names, directed to all captains, commanders, officers, and soldiers, and to all others, dated at Liverpool, 27 June, 1644, and beginning with the words, "Liverpool forasmuch," &c.

Capt. 30 Aug., 1649, apud Manchester, coram nobis

(Signed) EDW. BUTTERWORTH.
NICHOLAS CUNLIFFE.

"Liverpool, fforasmuch as a warr^{t} is directed to William Moore and others for ye apphending of the person of Thomas Rothwell and ye seizeinge of his estate, wch said Thomas Rothwell having compounded for his delinquency wee doe therefore will and require yo^{u} whom it doth or may concerne to redeliu^{r} all such goods as yo^{u} or any of yo^{u} have seized on or distreyned from him the said Thomas Rothwell, and to pmitt and suffer him to bringe or send hither his said composicõn money or provision wthout yor or any of yor letts, interrupcõns, or hindrance, and this shalbee to yo^{u} a sufficient discharge. Dated at Liu^{r}poole, ye 27 of June, 1644."

To all Captaines, Comand^{rs}, offic^{rs}, & sold^{rs}, & to all others whom these psents doth or may concerne or appertayne.

(Signed) GILB^{T} HOGHTON, V.Chair^{n} [?].
CHRISTO: ANDERTON.
ROB^{T} BLUNDELL.

[1] Rupert.

Manchr, in Com. Lancr.

Att ye Comittee, 30 Augusti, 1649.

Shewed and deposed unto, ye daye & yeare abovesaid, by Thomas Rothwell, before Peter Egerton, Edw. Butterworth, Nicholas Cunliffe.

fo. 465. Examinations taken at Manchester, 31 January, 1649[-50], against Mr. Anderton, of Lostocke, before Peter Egerton and Edward Butterworth, Esqs., and Nicholas Cunliffe, Gent.

Thomas Taylor, of Bickerstaffe, in the county of Lancaster, yeoman, sworn and examined, said that after the taking of Liverpool by Prince Rupert, he then being a servant to Sir Thomas Stanley, baronet, and then living in the then Sir Thomas his house at Bickerstaffe, and the soldiers under Prince Rupert having plundered and taken away most of the goods forth of the said house, and having only left therein some tables, bedsteads, and other standing goods, which the soldiers aforesaid threatened to burn, witness for the preservation thereof went to Liverpool, to move the commissioners and officers there that the goods aforesaid might be preserved, and that witness might be permitted to remain in the said house, and at his coming to Liverpool, before Sir Robt. Byron, then governor of the town, Sir Gilbert Houghton, Sir Edward Wrightington, Mr. Holt of Stubley, and Mr. Anderton of Lostocke, who were sitting there together, but whether they were commissioners or not he did not know, but conceived they acted as such, for some of them were of opinion that witness ought to be removed out of his master's house, of which opinion Mr. Anderton expressed himself to be. But others were of opinion he ought to continue to remain therein. In conclusion the major vote carried it that he was to continue in the house, and accordingly he did.

Henry Smith, of Barton in Downe Holland, sworn, said about three weeks after the taking of Liverpool by Prince Rupert in 1644, he was taken prisoner and carried to Liverpool, and there brought before Sir Robert Byron, governor, and divers other gentlemen who were sitting

with him and said to be Commissioners of Array; amongst them he saw Mr. Anderton, of Lostock (as he was told), which gentleman called witness "traitor," and said he deserved to be hanged, but that the King was merciful. Witness said he was seven or eight times before the said gentlemen, and always saw Mr. Anderton among them, and he conceived they were Commissioners of Array, in so much as he was so often brought before them, and was told by Thomas Chambers, then Marshall of the said Garrison, that they were Commissioners of Array, and that the said gentleman was Mr. Anderton, and said that Mr. Holt, of Castleton, and Mr. Blundell, of Ince, and Mr. Anderton were more cruel to witness than the rest of the gentlemen.

Adam Monk, of West-haughton, sworn, said he, being a soldier for the Parliament, was taken as a prisoner to Wigan, when it was held as a garrison against the Parliament; he was twice at a house where Mr. Anderton, of Lostock, then resided, and was relieved by him. Mr. Anderton told him that though he could not obtain his release from imprisonment, if he wanted maintenance he might send on to him, and he would relieve him.

Alexander Tompson, of Wigan, Gentleman, sworn, said that shortly after Wigan was made a garrison, he saw Mr. Anderton in the garrison several times, where he then resided, but during his residence he never saw him bear arms, or carry any weapons.

Depositions on the part of Christopher Anderton, 11 December, 1649.

Henry Sinikin, of Barton in Downe Holland, sworn, said he could not of his own knowledge say that Mr. Anderton was a Commissioner of Array, but as he was told by Thomas Chambers, Marshal of Liverpool; and said at that time he did not know Mr. Anderton but by relation from the said Chambers, said he was brought several times before the Governor of Liverpool, and other gentlemen,

and found Mr. Anderton among them, sometimes sitting, sometimes walking, and sometimes standing amongst them.

Thomas Leigh, sworn, said, about the beginning of the wars, he was sent by his master, Mr. Anderton, to Mr. Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County for the Parliament, to desire him to put the business forward which was then in agitation, but what that business was he certainly knoweth not, but believes that it was that Mr. Anderton's goods might with safety stay at Lostock, or something to that purpose.

George Monks, sworn, said that in 1642 he was employed by Mr. Anderton, of Lostocke, a recusant, as a messenger to Colonel Raph Ashton and Colonel John Bradshaw, two of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County for the Parliament, to move them to permit Mr. Anderton and his goods to stay at home with safety, whereupon he procured the said gentlemen to write their letter to Mrs. Anderton, dated 13 March, 1642[-3], and said that the note in writing then showed to him, beginning with the words "Mrs. —— Yo^r composicon" and subscribed "R. Ashton and J. Bradshaw," is a true copy of the letter sent by the said gentlemen to the said Mrs. Anderton, and that in observance of the things required by that letter, the sum of £10 was paid to the said gentlemen; and for the second month, the garrison at Bolton being in want of corn and hay rather than money, these were accordingly sent to the value of the £10 or upwards.

fo. 468. "Mrs.

"Yo^r composicon of £10 a month for yor freedom to live without our disturbance at Lostocke for ye making of yor seedinge is accepted, and ye receipt of yor money being £10 is acknowledged.

"And when yo^u have procured a gen^rall warr^t from my Lo: of Derbie & Coll: Blaire that our neighbors ye Country here abouts shall not bee troubled in theire seeding by taking their men or cattle, wee shall upon receipt of it deliuer the like under our hands.

"It is likewise required that Mr Georg's wages, wch will be ten pounds at St Mark's Day, shall be paid, as alsoe such money's as are behind for ye poore according to the usuall taxes in ye Hammell[1] of Lostocke, psuminge you haue not conteined by yor letter or otherwise ye hard usage of yor tenant John fford, now prisoner at Wigan as wee are informed. (Signed) R. ASSHETON.

J. BRADSHAWE.

March ye 13th, 1642[-3].

"Wee likewise desire ye release of John fford by yor meanes.

"We will not disable you in yor rents in this hundred, but that you may pforme the paymt above written.

(Signed) R. ASSHETON.

J. BRADSHAWE."

Manchr.

Att ye Comittee, 11o die Decembr, 1649, shewed and deposed unto by George Monk, the daye and yeare aforesaid, before (Signed) PETER EGERTON.

EDW. BUTTERWORTH.

NICHOLAS CUNLIFFE.

fo. 469. George Hindley, of Preston, Plaisterrer, sworn, said that in the beginning of the year 1643, before Wigan was taken by the Parliament forces, he was sent by Mr. and Mrs. Anderton, then at Northop, in Wales, and coming to Chester, a garrison against the Parliament, he was by the guard brought before the Governor, who enquired from whom witness came. He said from Mrs. Anderton, and showed him the letter sent by her to her husband, whereupon, he, perusing the letter, said witness ought to be severely punished for carrying such a letter, and that Mr. Anderton also ought to be punished for offering to make his peace with the Round Heads; and further said that when the battle at West-haughton Common, in 1642, was fought between the Earl of Darby's forces and the Parlia-

[1] Hammil=a hamlet.

ment party, the said Mr. Anderton was in the town of Wigan and was not at the said battle, which witness knew as he was then in Mr. Anderton's service as footman, and was with him in Wigan, waited upon, and did "runne along with him on all occasions wherever he went when he left the house."

Adam Monks, of West-haughton, husbandman, sworn, said that at the battle of West-haughton Common in 1642 witness, a soldier in the Parliament's party, was taken prisoner and carried to Wigan, where he saw Mr. Anderton at the entrance to the town having no arms about him. Witness remained prisoner for twelve weeks there, during which time Mr. Anderton gave him relief several times, and was twice with him in prison, and told him he was not able and had not power to free witness from prison, but if he wanted maintenance he would relieve him, and did. Afterwards, witness desiring to go and visit his sister who was ill, Mr. Anderton entered into bonds for him for his return.

fo. 470. Roger Nicholson, of Overhulton, ffustian weaver, sworn, said that when the prisoners taken at West-haughton were brought to Wigan he saw Mr. Anderton at the entrance into the Mill Gate there, but he had no arms about him.

George Hindley, of Preston (re-examined), said that when Mr. Anderton was in Wigan the Earl of Derby pressed him exceedingly to furnish him with men and arms; Mr. Anderton, being unwilling to do so, retired into Wales, leaving Wigan.

William Morris, of Lostocke, husbandman, sworn, said that Mr. Anderton being pressed by the Earl of Derby to furnish him with men and arms, he, to avoid the same, left Wigan and went to Prescot, where he remained a certain time.

Roger Scott, of Wigan, shoemaker, said that when Mr. Anderton was in Wigan he was much importuned by divers officers under the Earl of Derby to supply them with men and arms for the defence of the said garrison,

but he absolutely refused to furnish them either men, arms, or money, and to avoid their importunities he left Wigan and went to Prescot, and subsequently into Wales.

fo. 471. Richard Woods, of Hallywell, gent., sworn, said that when Mr. Anderton was in Wigan he sent for witness and told him that he had two little children which he desired witness to take care of and provide for, that they might want no maintenance, for that he (Mr. Anderton) was much pressed to make men and arms for the Earl of Derby, and rather than do so he would leave the kingdom, and said that that very day he did leave Wigan in the direction of Prescot, and thence into Wales, and had some goods belonging to him in Wigan taken away privately, lest the soldiers should have made stay of them.

Roger Nicholson, of Over Hulton, sworn, said that he being taken prisoner at Midlewich, was put into the church among the other prisoners. Mr. Anderton came into the church, but without arms. Witness did not hear him express or utter any evil words or language against the prisoners.

Margaret Anderton, of Lostocke, sworn, said that after the battle of York, on the return of Prince Rupert to Chester, Mr Anderton, of Lostocke, witness's father, was detained as a prisoner in Liverpool and Chester, for that he would not act for the King's party against the Parliament. After the Prince left Chester he (Mr. Anderton) fled privately thence, and at the first opportunity went over to France, fearing if he stayed in England they would have enforced him to act against the Parliament.

Richard Burgesse, of Wilmsley [Wilmslow], co. Chester, gardener, sworn, said that after the battle of York Mr. Anderton was detained a prisoner in the garrison of Liverpool, under Sir Robert Byron, then governor there, for denying to act against the Parliament, and on Prince Rupert's going to Chester he was carried there as a prisoner, and coming thither, thinking he might have been committed close prisoner to the castle there, he gave to

witness his purse, saying that he "wold rather ly & rott in prison" than to act anything for the King.

fo. 472. On Prince Rupert leaving Chester, Mr. Anderton fled privately into Wales, and thence to France.

Lawrance Standish, of Standish, yeoman, sworn, said that after the battle of Midlewich he saw Mr. Anderton in Cheshire, and was present when he came to Sir Thomas Tildesley and desired the service of a convoy to guard himself to Wales, saying to Sir Thomas Tildesley that the King's party was uncivil and he desired to live in peace, and that he would not for the King's estate follow that course of life that Sir Thomas Tyldesley lived in, Sir Thomas Tyldesley being then a commander of the King's party. And witness further said that he heard Lord Byron affirm that Mr. Anderton was a rich man, and had done the least for the King of any man, and that had he been commander-in-chief he would have "clapt him by ye heeles," or words to that effect.

John Burton, of Lostocke, husbandsman, sworn, said, in the church, after the battle of Midlewich, he saw Mr. Anderton, but he had no arms, nor did he hear him express any threatening language against any prisoner there.

George Monk (re-examined) said, in the years 1642, 1643, 1644, and 1645, the hall and desmesnes of Lostock was within command of the garrison of Lathom, and he the better knew this for that the soldiers belonging to that garrison several times issued and plundered goods from several in Lostocke and the adjacent parts, and that once they fetched some prisoners out of Bolton, three miles further distant from Lathom than Lostocke is.

George Hindley (re-examined) said the same as preceding witness.

Richard Bradshaw, of Bolton, one of the agents of sequestrations for the Hundred of Salford, sworn, said that about September, 1644, he, being in his own house at Bolton, about two or three miles further distant from the then garrison at Lathom than the hall at Lostocke, he

was taken prisoner by a troop of horse belonging to the said garrison, and by them carried a prisoner to Lathom, where he remained a prisoner for twelve weeks or thereabouts.

fo. 475. Letter from Committee at Preston, dated 30 October, 1650, signed by Robt. Cunliffe and G. Pigot, stating that by an order from the Commissioners for compounding with delinquents at Westminster, dated 18 October, on motion of Mr. Gookin in behalf of Alethea Anderton, relict of Christopher Anderton, late of Lostocke, Esq., they were required to certify the cause of the sequestration of his estate. They stated that by an order from the Barons of the Exchequer, dated 30 April, 1649, examinations for and against Mr. Anderton were taken before the late Committee of the county, copies whereof were about the then last June returned and certified to the said Barons. The examination remained on the file, and copies were with this communication sent.

fo. 477. Reply from the Committee at York as to his Yorkshire estate in the same connection.

fo. 479. Order on report by Mr. Brereton, granting to Alathea, relict of Christopher Anderton, her jointure on certain conditions, dated 23 January, 1650[-1]. Note on margin that Christopher Anderton died on the 7th July preceding.

fo. 493. Certificate from Preston, 30 October, 1650, showing reasons for the sequestration of Mr. Christopher Anderton's estate.

fo. 433. Petition of Alathy Anderton, widow, by which it appeared that by an order dated 28 January then last and 13 February, made on the report of Mr. Brereton, petitioner was to have the benefit of her estate settled by deed, with the arrears since 18 October last, which estate so to her belonging lay in the counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Essex. The order applying only to Lancashire, she prayed for similar ones for Yorkshire and Essex. Prayer granted, 23 April, 1651.

fo. 408. Petition of Allathea Anderton, of Horrockford,

widow, mentions that two-thirds of her estate had been sequestered for her recusancy only, and she expressed her desire, according to an Act of Parliament of the 21st October, 1653, to contract for the same. Referred to Mr. Reading (29 December, 1653).

Francis Anderton, of Lostock, Esq.

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fols. 409, &c.)

fo. 409. Petition of ffrancis Anderton, of Lostocke, Esq.:

SHEWETH, "that the Rectories of Eccles and Deane were in the year 1643 sequestred for the poperie and delinquencie of Christopher Anderton, your petitioner's late father, and soe continued untill 24th June, 1651, when the same were discharged; and there beinge yearely due unto the Commonwealth a rent of £84. 02. 07., called a ffee farme rent, the same has been constantly paid out of said Rectories before and since the tyme of sequestration, yet soe it is that the rent is pretended to bee in arreare for some yeares dureing the tyme the said Rectories were under sequestration which are assigned and transferred over into the Chequer and comes in charge to the Sheriffe, who is nowe about to levie upon your petitioner's estate, whereas yf anie arreares bee due the same were due duringe the tyme the said Rectories were under sequestration, and therefore your petitioner not anywares liable to the same."

Prayed for an order to the Sheriff of Lancashire to forbear to levy or distrain for the arreares.

"3° Sepr, 1653. The Committee in the Countrey to take care that noe fee farme rent be leuyed by the Sheriffe whilst it was sequestered."

fo. 485. Report by Mr. Reading in Mr. Christopher Anderton's matter, in reference to the petition by Francis Anderton, his son and heir. Mr. Readinge submitted for judgment whether the petitioner should not be permitted

to enjoy the said lands settled upon him by his father, he (the father) having only a life interest in the same (20 April, 1651).

fo. 489. Petition of Francis Anderton (11 February, 1650[-1]).

fo. 492. Order to refer said petition to Mr. Reading.

Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, Gent., and Margaret, his Wife.[1]

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fols. 439, &c.)

fo. 439. "Goldsmiths' Hall, London. By the Commissioners for Compoundinge with Delinquents. 2 Junij, 1649.

"Whereas Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, in the County of Lanc^r, gent., did formerly peticõn this Comittee to compound upon the Articles of Dublin, but beinge a Popish Delinquent hee could not bee admitted thereunto until such tyme the Parliam^t shold give rules howe psons of like quality shold be admitted to compound.

"Wee, therefore, thought fitt to signifye, and declare unto yo^u, that in respect there hath not beene anie neglect

[1] Hugh Anderton was son and heir of William Anderton, of Euxton, by Isabel, daughter and heir of William Hancock, of Pendle Hall, and relict of Richard Assheton, of Downham. His father died in 1618, when he himself was under age. His name appears in the Preston Guild Roll of 1618, and in the List of Recusants in Leyland Hundred of 1628. In this latter is also the name of his mother, "Isabel Anderton, widow." He married Margaret, daughter of Roger Kirkby, of Kirkby, and died in Wales, 28 August, 1670, aged 70 years. Some little obscurity exists in connection with the early descent of the Andertons, of Euxton, which the foregoing partly explains. William Anderton, father of Hugh, was the son of Hugh Anderton, of Clayton and Euxton, by his second wife, Alice, daughter of Alexander Standish, of Standish, and inherited Euxton by special bequest on the death of his father *circa* 1552, his elder brother succeeding to Clayton. In the *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1664-5, the date of the elder Hugh's death is erroneously stated to be *circa* 1652, and this error has been copied in most pedigrees. The younger Hugh could not have compounded for the Euxton estate had his grandfather been living.

in ꝑsecution of his composicõn, his wyfe and children may bee ꝑmitted as formerly to live at his howse, and they to enioy their fifth p'te untill the Parliament shall give rules touchinge the composicõn with ꝑsons in his condicõn.

(Signed) JOHN ASHE.
PETER WENTWORTH.
RICHARD BATEMAN.
ED. ASHE.
LAU^R BRINDLEY.
S^L MOYER.

"To the Comittee and Sequestrators of the County of Lancaster, and all others whom it may concerne.

D. WATKINES."

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fols. 436, &c.)

fo. 436. Petition of Margaret Anderton, of Euxton (on behalf of herself and children), which shewed that by an order of the 2nd April, 1649, an allowance of a fifth of her husband's estate was made to her for herself and children, which she had received until then lately, but then the Lancashire Sequestrators refused to continue the allowance unless the order were confirmed by the Commissioners in London. Prayed their consideration for herself and many small children, and a confirmation of the former order. "29th May, 1651, a 5th or certify."

fo. 402. Affidavit of Margaret Anderton (mother of Margaret, Dorothy, Hugh, and Jane Anderton, infants), to and for whose preferment and livelihood the sum of £400 was charged and appointed to be raised out of certain copyhold lands surrendered by Mrs. Isabell Anderton, deceased, to John Kirkby and John Towneley, ffeoffees in trust to and for that and other uses, according to the purport of a surrender of the said copyhold lands and the intent thereof underwritten (exhibited to her). She swore that Margaret, daughter of deponent, was thirteen years of age in October then last past, Dorothy twelve in May then past, Hugh ten in May last, and Jane five on the 3 day of

the then present month of August. She further deposed that Hugh Anderton, her husband, was comprised in the Act for sale of lands forfeited for treason to the Commonwealth. His estate, in consequence, was exposed to sale; hence there were no means to the said infants for their support, livelihood, and maintenance, or for their education, other than what was expectant on the said gift of the said Isabella Anderton, their grandmother, to be raised as aforesaid. Deponent did not know, nor had she heard, nor did she believe that any portion of the said £400 had been received by the said John Kirkby and John Towneley or by either of them, or by any of the said children of the deponent; and the same was due and owing. (Sworn 16 August, 1653.)

fo. 404. Petition of Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, gentleman, mentions that being inserted in the Act, he had, in pursuance of a proviso therein, compounded in accordance with the directions of the said Act for the greatest part of his estate, and had paid the first moiety of his fine into the Treasury according to order.

"But, so it is, one James Wainewright and — Sharpless, upon some underhand pretence, have contracted with the Trustees sitting at Drury House for the said Estate, and endeavour to get your bond for taking off the Sequestration, and thereby to get possession before your petitioner's latter moiety of the sayd fyne be due and payable, to the ruin of your petitioner and his children, and defeatinge your powers in compoundinge with your Petitioner according to the sayd Act."

Prayed for a reference. Ordered accordingly that Mr. Reading do state and report (28 July, 54). "Mr. Wharton, Solicitor."

fo. 405. Order of reference.

fo. 417. Order dated 7 July, 1654, by the Trustees for sales of lands and estates forfeited to the Comonwealth for treason, stating that James Wainwright and Randolph Sharples, on 25 May, 1654, contracted for the purchase of a capital messuage called Euxton, with the lands, tene-

ments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, late parcel of the estate of Hugh Anderton, Esq., and had paid a moiety of the purchase money on the 7th July, 1654. Ordered that the Commissioners for Compounding at Haberdashers' Hall give directions to the Commissioners for Sequestrations for the County of Lancaster to permit the purchasers quietly to enjoy the premises, and take the rents, &c. Signed by

SAM GOOKIN.
WM. ROBINSON.
WM. SKYNNER.
ARTHUR SAMWELL.
HENRY SEALEY.

Int^r. Geo. Billinghurst, Secr.

Affidavit [on margin] of Thomas Hartley, who deposed that he received the above order from Mr. George Billinghurst, secretary to the trustees, at Drury House, and that he saw the said Mr. B. subscribe his name thereunto with his own hand, and that it had not been altered since (sworne before the Commissioners, 28 Sep^r, 1654).

B. W.

(Second Series, Vol. liv., No. 3,597, fols. 217, &c.)

fo. 217. Order to refer to Readinge.

fo. 219. Petition.

fo. 221. Particular.

fo. 223. By the Commissioners for compounding, &c., 24° November, 1653. In the case of John Kirkby and John Townley, who (in behalf of themselves and Hugh Anderton, Margaret, Dorothy, and Jane Anderton, infants, younger children of Hugh Anderton, Esq., delinquent in the last additional Act for sale) claim certain copyhold lands within the Manor of Ighton hill, in the Forest of Pendle and County of Lancaster, charged with the payment of £100 to the petitioner, John Townley, and £400 to the said infants, parcell of the possessions of the said Hugh Anderton, the father, which claim hath bin formerly allowed by the Commissioners for removing of obstructions, and likewise by our selves. And it was now moved by

Mr. Walter, of Councell, in behalf of the petitioners, that they may have the possession of the lands until satisfaction be made of the said £500. And upon consideration had of the said motion, it is ordered that the Commissioners for Sequestrations in Lancashire do let the said lands unto petitioners, Mr. Kirkby and Mr. Towneley, at the utmost rent they have now let the same, observing their instructions, and that the rent thereof be allowed to the said petitioners in satisfaction of the said £500 until the same be fully paid.

A True Copy, 1 June, 1654.

T. BAYLY.

June the 8th, 1654.

fo. 223. Affidavit of William Dicconson, gent., of his examination of the above order with the original one at Haberdashers' Hall, on the 3rd of June then last.

fo. 225. Report by Mr. Reading on the petition of Hugh Anderton above: That he was comprised in the Act for sale of lands; that his estate had been surveyed and certified 22 April, 1654, and that he had petitioned 4 May, same year. It appeared by the survey that he desired to compound for part of his estate only, namely, for a mansion house called Pendlehall, in the parish of Whalley, with various closes of land, all particularly described, of the yearly value of £48. 8s. 0d. But it was certified by the surveyors that by a Copy of Court Roll dated 25 October, 1649, the premises were surrendered by Isabell Anderton, widow, to the use of John Kirby and John Townley and their heirs under the rent of £6. 0s. 6d., in trust for raising the £500 above-mentioned. Fine upon the 3d Act for Sale, £104. 5s. 0d. (28 June, 1654.)

(First Series, Vol. ci., No. 4,120, fols. 455, &c.)

Re A Petition from Nicholas Turner, of Haigh.

fo. 455. Letter dated at Preston, 15 July, 1652, signed by Robert Cunliffe and G. Pigot, mentioning that they had taken the examinations enclosed upon the Interro-

gatories, and had nothing further to certify than by theirs of October 7, 1650.

fo. 457. Interrogatories administered to witnesses at an examination taken at Preston, 12 July, 1652.

fo. 459. Edward Dicconson, of Coppull, gent., said that at the several deaths of Hugh Rigby and Alexander Rigby, deceased, named in the Interrogatory, there was a bond wherein they both, with Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, gent., stood bound in the sum of £200 for the payment of £100 to the said Nicholas, at a day then long past, and that at their deaths the same was wholly unsatisfied; he the better knew this, as he was servant to Hugh Rigby, and was several times sent by him to Turner to desire more time for payment thereof, and at his death he acknowledged the same to have been unsatisfied; he believed that the estate of Hugh and Alexander Rigby at their death, and chargeable with their debts, would not satisfy them by many hundred pounds, and the reason he thought so was because he himself stood bound with Hugh Rigby for £100, which was then unsatisfied, and there was no estate of Hugh's remaining, either real or personal, and Alexander Rigby at his death owed and stood bound for £1,000 more than his estate could anywise satisfy; neither was Turner's debt ever likely to be recovered out of either of their estates, or otherwise, except the same might be satisfied out of the estate of the said Hugh Anderton which was then under sequestration.

fo. 460. Ralph Wayte, of Haigh, gentleman, aged 68 years, said he well knew petitioner, and he was a witness to the sealing and delivery of the bond wherein Hugh Rigby and Alexander Rigby, Esquires, and Hugh Anderton, gent., stood bound to petitioner in the sum of £200 for payment of £100, and he said the whole sum was then due and owing; he the better knew this, because he had always kept the bond in his custody till it was put in suit and judgment obtained; of what estates the Rigbys died seized he did not know, but had heard that at their deaths their estates would not satisfy their debts.

fo. 461. Examinations taken at Preston, 3 October, 1651.

Henry Gerrard, of Newton, gent., sworn, said that when the Earl of Derby raised forces in the County in the beginning of the wars, about 1642, Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, gent., was appointed by the said Earl to be Commissary General of his Army, and that he executed the said place of Commissary General accordingly, and that he marched along with the said Earl and his army against the town of Lancaster in the end of the year 1642, or the beginning of 1643, and was there at the taking and burning of the said town, and afterwards marched along with them against the town of Preston, and was there at the taking thereof; and said that it was credibly and commonly reported that he was in arms in Ireland against the Parliament, and came in upon the Articles agreed on at the Surrender of Dublin, and that he had been and was reputed a Papist, and deponent believed he was a Papist, and said that at the Earl of Derby's last being in the county, in August then last, deponent saw Mr. Anderton in Warrington, the Earl with his forces being then quartered there; the same happening upon the market day there.

fo. 461. Elizabeth Taylor, of Preston, widow, sworn, said that when the town of Preston was taken by the Earl of Derby's forces at the beginning of the first wars, Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, gent., came to the shop of Henry Taylor (son of deponent), of that town, having some soldiers with him; she, seeing them come, stepped before the door, and he (Hugh Anderton) demanding the keys, she told him that Captain Connye (a captain under the Earl) had quartered at her son's house, but was then out of the town and had the keys, whereupon Hugh Anderton commanded the soldiers to break open the door, and she endeavouring to hinder them, the soldiers took her into the house, and he afterwards coming into the house, she asked him why he would use them in that manner. Mr. Anderton said it was too little for them, for they were not the King's friends, and she said that after they had left she

found the shop windows broken open, and all the cloth and other wares to a great value plundered and carried away by them.

fo. 463. Examination of Raph Waite, of Haigh.

fo. 465. Examination of Major Hugh Anderton, taken at Preston, October 12, 1647.

Being asked if he had been a convicted Popish Recusant or not, he said he was a Recusant, and believed he was convict, and that he was a Major for the King's party against the Parliament, and being further asked whether he plundered the shop of Mr. Henry Taylor, of Preston, when the town was taken by the then Earl of Derby's forces, he said that at [that] time he was Commissary General for provisions for those forces by virtue of a Commission from the Earl. That Col. Tyldesley, then a Colonel of a foot regiment, came to deponent and told him that one Captain Connie (who had lodged in the house of the said Taylor) was about to make profit of all his goods for his own use, and, therefore, by a verbal command, commanded deponent to seize them for the benefit of the forces, and he led deponent to Taylor's house, where the goods then were, and then departed and left deponent there, and then he (deponent) caused all the goods that were there in the shop, and such other goods as he found in the house which belonged to the shop, to be taken and carried away, and took them to Mr. Mort's house, in Preston, and there left them in the custody of Captain Thomas Whittingham, who converted them, as he (deponent) thought, to the use of the army; and he said the town was taken in the night, and that his seizure was made about nine or ten o'clock in the morning next following. Being asked what value the said goods were, he said that there was a good quantity of broad cloth and kerseys, baizes, and other wares; and being asked whether he had any special warrant from the then Earl of Derby for taking the said goods, he said he had not; and being asked whether at that time he plundered Mr. Werden's house in Preston, he said that the Earl of Derby told him

that he, the Earl, was informed that Mr. Werden was Treasurer for the Parliament's forces, and had plate in his possession belonging to them, and thereupon the same night that the town was taken he directed his warrant to deponent and William Sumpner to seize upon all the plate and monies they should find in his house, and thereupon immediately deponent and Sumpner repaired to Mr. Werden's house, and there seized upon a little trunk full of plate, and some gold "lapd in a paper," which by the weight the deponent believed to be about £5 or £6, which deponent gave to the said Earl, and further said that he did not take out of the said Mr. Werden's house any other goods than as aforesaid, "except one watch in a wooden case," which was given to Major Bleare. Being asked whether he was prisoner in Manchester under the Marshall there and made an escape from thence, he confessed he had. Being asked whether he was in Dublin at the time the agreement was made with the Earl of Ormond, he said he knew not when the agreement was made, and thought he was not there then; but that he was there before the agreement and afterwards, and when he was absent he was at the house of Mr. Fitzgerad, about fifteen miles from Dublin, and at the house of Sir Nicholas White, six or seven miles thence.

Being asked whether, after the agreement made with the Earl of Ormonde as aforesaid, he was in the rebels' quarters, he said that he went to Kilkenny, where he remained ten days about some particular occasions of his own, and thence to Wexford, and thence into Wales, and so to London, and said that during his stay in Ireland he had been employed as a soldier; and being then (at his examination) required to show the articles agreed upon with the Earl of Ormonde and the Ordinance of the Parliament of England for allowance thereof, he said he had neither of them; and having the Negative Oath set out by Ordinance of Parliament of the 5th of April, 1645, showed and read to him, and being asked whether he was willing to take it, he said that as he was then advised he

would not take it, and being further examined about going above five miles from his own house since his last moving thither, he said that upon the last day of September then last he came to his own house at Euxton, in Lancashire; upon the Monday following he went to Colonel Waineman, at his house at Ashton, near Lancaster, 24 miles from Euxton, and remained there till Wednesday morning, and the occasion of his going thither was to acquaint him with the reason of his coming into the county, and to show him the General's pass, and to desire him to acquaint some gentlemen of the Committee thereof, and from thence he went into Pendle to his mother's house; there and from thence to his own house, and said that in all his journey he rode with his sword, and that the intention of his going to Pendle was to see his mother, and to acquaint Colonel Starkie with his aforesaid pass. Being further examined what he had done concerning the composition at Goldsmiths' Hall, he said he had desired a counsellor to proceed at Goldsmiths' Hall for his composition, but knew not what he had done therein.

fo. 469. "Gentlemen,

"Whereas by an Order 29 May last, made upon the peticõn of Nicholas Turner, of Haigh, wee are Required to certifie wherefor Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, mencõned in the said Peticon, was sequestrated, and what wee know touchinge the matter conteyned in the said peticõn. In observance whereof wee have Exãied one witness produced on the Pet^{rs} behalfe for proofe of the Bond in the said peticõn mencõned (A Coppie of which Exãicon is herewith sent), wch is all the witnesses produced by the Pet^{r}. And as touchinge the cause wherefore Mr. Anderton was sequestred, wee have taken ye Informacõns inclosed, wch wee offer to yor further consideracõn, togeather wth his own Exãicon, taken before the late Baron Rigby (A coppie whereof is likewise herewth sent), whereby it will appear y^{t} hee was sequestred as a Papist delinquent. And wee further humblie make Bold to Certifie y^{t} in the year 1640 hee was convicted of Recusancie, as by a Coppie

of ye Rolles transmitted to us from the Clearke of ye Peace appeareth. Wee have further sent you Coppies of some late Informacõns taken against him, whereby it alsoe appeares y^t hee was in this last Warr wth the Scotch King and Earle of Darbie; wee could have sent you many other informacõns against him, he beinge one of the most notorious Papist delinquents in this County, beinge freed out of the Comon Gaolle here by the Duke of Buckingham, att the Scott's King's March thorow Lanc^r, hee then lyeinge there upon an Execucõn upon a Judgm^t for about £700, and upon another Accon[1] of £1,600, for goods plundered by him. Wee shall adde noe more att psent, But y^t wee are, Gent., Yo^r most humble Serv^ts,

ROBT. CUNLIFFE.
G. PIGOT."

"Preston, the 7th of October, 1651.

(First Series, Vol. lxv., No. 2,099, fols. 427, &c.)

fo. 427. On a former petition of Nicholas Turner, of Haigh, their Honours had ordered the Lancashire Commissioners to certify wherefore Hugh Anderton in the petition was sequestred, with what else they knew touching the matter, which they had done, but neither publication or copies of their Certificate could be obtained without an order from above. He prayed for an order for publication, which was granted. (4 December, 1651.)

fo. 428. Order referring the case to the Lancashire Commissioners.

fo. 429. Petition, 22 June, 1652, which discloses petitioner's case; which was that some of his witnesses, notably Mr. Raphe Waite and Mr. Edward Dicconson, who were material in proving his claim to a debt owing to him by Mr. Hugh Anderton, might be examined in Lancashire, which was agreed to.

fo. 431. Interrogatories administered to the witnesses on behalf of petitioner (petition, 29 May, 1651), which

[1] Action.

further shewed that the sum was £100, and that he had obtained a judgment for it in Michaelmas Term, 17° Ch. [1641], before the Justices of the Common Bench at Westminster, and sued forth a writ of Elegit against Mr. Anderton's lands. An inquisition was taken, and returned to the then Sheriff, whereupon petitioner was to have had possession, but the lands were under sequestration; he would not attempt to gain possession without obtaining directions from the Commissioners above, hence these proceedings.—Ordered Commissioners below to certify wherefore Mr. Anderton was sequestrated.

fo. 499. Richard Turner, of Haigh, gent., son of the preceding Mr. Turner, who had died, leaving his judgment unsatisfied, prayed for an order to examine his case, &c. (2 June, 1654). Commissioners in the county to examine and certify, and Mr. Reading to report.

fo. 509. Second petition, dated 28 July, 1654.

(First Series, Vol. lx., No. 1,193, fols. 755, &c.)

"To His Highnesse Oliuer, Lord Proteotor of the Comon wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

"The humble peticõn of HENRY TAYLOR, of Preston, in ye county of Lancast^r^, Draper,

"SHEWETH,—That your petition^r^ hath from ye beginning of ye late warres beene faithfull to ye Interest of this Nation, and in ye yeare 1643, being in actuall armes for ye Parliament, one Hugh Anderton, a Papist Delinquent, and then an officer under the Earle of Derby, came to ye Towne of Preston in ye said County, and broke open your petitioner's house and shoppe, and did thence plunder and carry away all ye goods and wares therein. And afterwards your peticõner had a judgment at Law and execucõn against him, whereupon he surrendered himself prisoner to ye Goale of Lancaster, where hee continued untill ye yeare 1651, at which time he was relieued by Charles Stuart and his Army, with whom he joined against ye Comonwealth, and was in the fight at Wiggan ag^t^ Col.

Lilburne, and y^{t} yor pet^{r}, hauing spent at least 100^{lib} to obtaine ye said execcution, and owing great sums of money for ye Goods so plundered, is in danger to lose all, to ye utter ruyne of his wife and children, unlesse by yor Highnesse speedily relieued.

"The premisses considered, and forasmuch as the said Hugh Anderton has a considerable estate in ye said County now under Sequestracõn, and appointed by Act of Parliament to bee sold, yor Pet^{r} humbly prayes your Highnes order to ye Trustees at Drury house to examine ye truth of his peticõn, and to give such satissfaction to your pet^{r} out of ye said Anderton's Lands as may consist with Justice.

"And yor pet^{r} will ever pray, &c.

H. T."

"Wee, the Major, Aldermen, and Comon Consell of the Towne of Preston, whose names are subscribed, doe hearby mack bold humbly to certify his hignes y^{t} we know ye contents of the above s^{d} petition to bee true, in testimony whearof wee have severally subscribed our names.

(Signed) EDW. FFRENCH, Major.

RIC. HOUGHTON,
RIC. SHUTLEWORTH,
THO: FFELL, JNO. FFOX,
W. WEST, JO. SAWREY,
L. RAWSTORNE, R. SHARPLES,
E. ASPINELL,

WILL. LANGTON,
ISAAC AMBROSE,
Pastor of the Church of Preston.
WILL. PIETRE,
WILL. BANISTER,

JAMES COTORNE [? COTTAM],
HENRY ATHERTON,
Common Consell,

WILL. SUDELL,
EDM. WEARDEN,
HEN: BLUNDELL,
THO^{S} SUMPTNER,
E. WALL,
SETH BLACKHURST,
Aldermen,

MICALL BRISTOE,
THO: JOLLY,
EDW^{D} GEE,
PAULL LATHOM,
Ministers."

"It is referred to the Trustees at Drury house to

examine ye truth of this peticõn, and to give such releife to ye pet^r as may consist with Justice, [1]"*and bee agreable to the Lawes.*"

(Signed) "OLIUER P."

"1654.

[Suggested in the margin by someone "an original document."]

Isabel Anderton, Widow.

(First Series, Vol. lxiv., No. 2,050, fols. 189, &c.)

fo. 189. Petition from John Kirkby, of Kirkby, and John Townley, of Hirst Wood, which shewed that Isabell Anderton, widow, being then seised in fee of a certain tenement in the Chase and Forest of Pendle called Nether higham, and of a parcel of ground and meadow called Furtherley, in Higham in Pendle, held by copy of Court Roll of the manor of Ightenhill, in the said county, according to the custom of the said manor, she in October, 1649, surrendered up the said tenement, &c., to the lord thereof, who admitted petitioner's tenants to the same, as by copy of Court Roll (produced) appeared, they having paid their fine for the same to the lord before their admittance. That petitioners were admitted tenants *in trust* for the use of the said Isabell for her life and after for the payment of £500 to certain persons in the last mentioned copy of the Court Roll, expressed, which sum was to have been taken out of the profits from and immediately after her decease.

That she died in May, 1652, so that possession of the premises ought to have come to petitioners, yet, as the premises were under sequestration at the time of her death, the Lancashire Commissioners refused to permit them possession. Prayed for an examination of the title, &c. (10 June, 1652). Referred to Mr. Reading.

---

[1] These words and the signature are the writing of O. Cromwell.

(First Series, Vol. xcviii., No. 3,872, fol. 557.)

fo. 557. Communication from Preston, dated 6 September, 1652, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 10 June preceding, made upon the petition of John Kirkby, of Kirkby, and John Towneley, of Hurstwood, touching their title to a certain tenement and a parcel of ground called Furtherley, in Higham in Pendle, held by copy of Court Roll of the manor of Ightenhill, and surrendered (as was alleged) by Isabell Anderton, in October, 1649, to the uses mentioned in the petition, mentioning also that they had taken the examinations (enclosed) in the behalf of the petitioners, and certified that two-thirds of the premises then claimed had been under sequestration from 1643 for the recusancy of the said Isabell Anderton, and had so continued; that long before the said surrender (January 16° Ch. I. [1641]) she had been convicted of recusancy, as by the convictions for the county appeared.

fo. 555. Examinations of John Stevenson, of Bearley, in the Forest of Pendle, and Thomas Tarleton, of Berkes within Pendle, sworn 12 July, 1652.

(First Series, Vol. xxxvii., No. 1,159, fols. 167, &c.)

fo. 167. Report by Mr. Reading upon an order made 10 June, 1652, based on a petition of John Kirkby and John Townly, desiring the allowance of a copyhold estate surrendered to their use by Isabella Anderton, widow, then deceased, and which had been sequestered for her recusancy. He found that the said Isabell Anderton having been a copyhold tenant in the manor of Ightenhill, in the County of Lancaster, at the Holmeet Court of the said Manor, held at Higham, 28 May, 1650, it was presented then that she in performance of the covenants of certain indentures made between her and Hugh Anderton, her son and heir apparent, dated 20 May, 1636, did surrender into the hands of the lord, by John Hargreaves, a customary tenant there, the 24 August, 1649, all those

messuages, lands, &c., lying and being within the forest or chace called Neither Heigham, paying to the lord 8d yearly, then in the tenure of the said Isabell or her assigns, to the use and behoof of the petitioners and their heirs, according to the custom of the manor, to such uses as were expressed under the surrender and no otherwise. Whereupon they were admitted. Under which surrender was subscribed that the intent and true meaning of the said surrender and admittance was that the said John Kirkby and his co-feoffee and their heirs, and the survivor of them and his heirs, should stand and be seized and fined of and in all and singular the above-named surrendered premises, and every part thereof, of the annual rent of 6s. 6d., unto the use and behoof of the said Isabell Anderton and her assigns during her life, after her decease, to the use of themselves, until a stated sum should be received out of the clear profits over and above the rents and services; and to be disposed of, £100 to John Townly (one of the feoffees) in five yearly instalments of £20 each, following the decease of the said Isabell Anderton; and the sum of £400 to and for the use of Margaret, Dorothy, Hugh, and Jane Anderton, younger children of Hugh Anderton, for their preferment and livelihood, yielding and paying the rents and services due and accustomed. After the said sum of £500 should have been raised as aforesaid, the feoffees and their heirs, and the survivor of them, should stand and be fined and seized of and in the above-named surrendered premises to the use and behoof of the said Hugh Anderton, his heirs and assigns, for ever, as by a copy of the said surrender, produced under the hand of Edward Stevenson, clerk of the Court, appeared. It was certified by the Lancashire Commissioners, 6 September, 1652, in answer to a communication from the Commissioners above, of the 10 June, that long before the said surrender, the said Isabell Anderton had been convicted of recusancy, as [appeared] by the Book of Convictions returned unto them by the clerk of the Peace of the County. And they also certified that two parts of the premises were

in the year 1643 sequestered for her recusancy, and had so remained. They also sent up the deposition of John Stevenson, who had written in the entry in the Court Roll of the manor of Ightenhill, the 25 May, 1650, and said that it was a true copy of the record itself then remaining in the castle of Clitherow, for the manor aforesaid, and that he had examined the same with Edmund Stevenson, his father, clerk for the said manor; and they sent up the deposition of Thomas Tarlton, who said Izabell Anderton died on the 14 May, 1652, and that he was present when she died. The Indenture of 20 May, 1636, was produced. After referring to one or two other points not material, he submitted to judgment, whether the petitioners should be permitted to enjoy the premises for raising the said sum of £500.

ff. 173-176. Review of the case, and of Mr. Reading's Report, by "the Commissioners for removing obstructions [from] several Lands and Estates forfeited to the Commonwealth for Treason." After a lengthy review they "ORDERED therefore upon hearing of this cause that the Interest and claim of the said John Kirkby and John Townley on the behalf of themselves and the said Hugh, Dorothy, Margaret, and Jane, in and to the said messuage, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said forest or chace of Pendle called Nether Heigham, further Heigham in Heigham aforesaid, by virtue of the surrender of the said Isobell, and admittance of the said John Kirkby and John Towneley, their heirs and assigns, as a security for the said Sum of £500 to be raised out of the premises to the uses aforesaid, according to the intent and true meaning of the said surrender, [be allowed] and be as an Incumbrance upon the said Estate, and to be set forth and satisfied to the said John Kirkby and John Townley to the uses aforesaid, out of the Estate in such Priority and course as the same ought to be satisfied by law; and as by the said Act for sale is directed and appointed. And that this Judgment and Determination be transmitted to the Trustees for sale of these lands to be by them entered and observed accordingly. And that it be referred to

Phillip Tandy, Auditor of Debts due upon Claims, to state the said debts and Interest, and certify the same to us forthwith."

"JO. PARKER. WILLIAM ROBERTS.
JO. BERNERS. HENRY PYTT."

"ExD R. GRAVES."

fo. 180. Order dated 10 June, 1652, referring the matter to the Lancashire Commissioners.

ff. 181-182. Copy of Petition (10 June, 1652).

fo. 183. Communication dated at Preston 6 September, 1652, signed by Robert Cunliffe and G. Pigott, mentioning the steps they had taken in the matter, enclosing copies of the examinations, certifying that the property had been sequestered in 1643, and other matters.

fo. 185. Examination of John Stevenson, of Bearley, in the Forest of Pendle, yeoman; of Thomas Tarlton, of Berkes within Pendle, husbandman; and

fo. 187. Of Thomas Hoghton, of Hoghton, gentleman.

(First Series, Vol. xcix., No. 3,966, fol. 381.)

fo. 381. Letter from Preston, dated 20 April, 1653, signed by Robert Cunliffe, G. Pigott, and another, whose name has been cut off, mentioning that they formerly, according to instructions, surveyed and posted two-thirds part of the sequestrated estate of the above (sequestered for her recusancy) and at a day appointed for a public letting of estates, they had received several offers for the same, among the rest an offer brought in by John Ingham, of Haberghame, and they contracted to let him the same and leased it by indenture for seven years, commencing 2 February, 1650[-1], payment half yearly, with proper security.

(First Series, Vol. xi., No. 296, fols. 792, &c.)

fo. 792. Petition of Seth Bushell, of Euxton, Clerke, which shewed that Isabell Anderton, late of Pendle, widow, who was in her lifetime seised of a messuage and tenement

called the Spowt, lying in Euxton, for the consideration of £600, duly paid to her by petitioner, conveyed the same to him, and his heirs, and assigns for ever, by indenture dated 22 July, 1651. The premises become sequestered for her recusancy, and during her life petitioner was refused possession. She having died, petitioner prayed for an order for examination into the matter (29 June, 1652.) "Com^rs in County to ex: the title, and to certifye ye cause, and tyme of sequestracõn. Mr. Brereton to report."

fo. 793. Petition (August 16, 1653) referred to Mr. Reading, to report as to title and other points.

fo. 795. Mr. Reading's report. He found that by indenture, dated 20 April, 1642, between Hugh Anderton of the one part, and Isabell Anderton, mother of Hugh, of the other, Hugh, in consideration that he had sold certain lands, her proper inheritance, lying in Padiham and also at South Kirkby, Co: of York, to raise money for the purchase of the lands in the said indenture conveyed, and in performance of an agreement made at the time of the sale, and in consideration of five shillings, granted to Isabell and her heirs and assigns, a messuage in Euxton, called the Spout, with lands belonging, called the Great Priest field, the two little preist fields, the five acres, the long meadow, the four acres, the three acres, the great Lee meadow, the Lee acre, the Moss lee, the Barne Ley, croft at Back of Barn, the Higher Buckshaw, the Lower Buckshaw, containing thirty-six acres, for ever. On the back of the indenture livery of seisin was endorsed to have been given in the presence of John Sherrock, Thomas Hodgson, Ralph Critchl and Robert Dugdell, witnesses to the sealing, &c., of the dee also the said Isabell, Hugh her son, and heir apparent, Margaret his wife, by indenture, dated 22 July, 1651, in consideration of £600, granted to petitioner and his heirs the said lands and premises.

A letter of attorney was produced, dated the day and year aforesaid, under the hands and seals of the said Isabell, Hugh, and Margaret, to Edward Wall, to enter the

premises and make livery accordingly. The sealing of the letter and indenture was proved by Richard Winde, William Atherton, and Richard Withnell; certificates were produced from the Commissioners of Lancashire, certifying that the premises were sequestrated in 1643 for the recusancy of Isabell, who had died then since, and that Hugh, her son and heir, was then also under sequestration for popery and delinquency, but they [knew] not whether he had any estate in the premises, the same still then being under sequestration.

Mr. Reading, after reviewing other circumstances affecting the title, submitted to judgment whether the sequestration of the said lands shall not be discharged.

fo. 802. Certificate shewing what proceedings had been taken in the case (13 July, 1653).

fo. 803. Order referring the matter for consideration to the Lancashire Commissioners (in this document petitioner is described as of "Leyland").

fo. 805. Petition (copy), 29 June, 1652.

fo. 803. Communication, dated Preston, 15 July, 1652, signed by Robert Cunliffe and G. Pigott, mentioning what the Commissioners had done in obedience to an order of 29 June preceding, and enclosing copies of the examinations taken.

fo. 809. Depositions of Richard Hind, of Euxton, gent.; William Atherton, of Leyland, gent.; Richard Withnell, of Euxton, yeoman; and James Riveington, of Euxton, "Glasior." Sworn at Preston, 12 and 13 July, 1652.

fo. 811. Order of reference to Mr. Reading, 16 Aug., 1653.

ff. 813-814. Petition (Aug. 16, 1653).

(First Series, Vol. xcviii., No. 3,861, fols. 499, &c.,

fo. 502. Communication from Lancashire Commissioners, dated at Preston 15 July, 1652, signed by Robert Cunliffe and G. Pigot, referring to a letter from the Commissioners above, dated 29 June preceding, upon the

petition of the above, touching his title to a messuage and tenement in Euxton, in which they were directed to take the examination of witnesses for proof of his title, and the sealing, delivery, and execution of the deed by which he claimed, with witnesses on behalf of the Commonwealth (if need should require), and to certify the same with ground and cause of sequestration and when first sequestered.

They enclosed copies of the examinations taken, and certified that the premises were sequestered in the year 1643 for the recusancy of Isabell Anderton (who was then dead), and Hugh Anderton, gentleman, her son and heir, was under sequestration for popery and delinquency, but they did not know whether he had any estate in the premises or not, the same being then under sequestration for the recusancy only of Isabell.

fo. 499. Examinations taken at Preston, 12 July, 1652. Richard Hynde, of Euxton, gent., proved the deed executed by Isabell Anderton, then late of Pendle, dated 22 July, 1651, and the delivery thereof with a letter of attorney to petitioner, within a month of the date. William Atherton, of Leyland, gent., deposed to the same effect. Richard Withnell, of Euxton, yeoman, deposed similarly.

fo. 501. James Rivington, of Euxton, glazier, swore he was present on the 4 September, 1651, when Evan Wall, gent., delivered peaceable possession to petitioner.

(First Series, Vol. lxxix., No. 2,494, fol. 572.)

fo. 572. Petition from John Ingham, of Habergham (carpenter), shewing that petitioner had contracted for two-thirds of the lands of Isabell Anderton, widow, who had been convicted of popery. These lands lay in Pendlehall, and petitioner now prayed that the lease he had arranged for might be confirmed (2 August, 1653). ("*Vide* note book.")

For **Mary Anderton** see **John and Elizabeth Butler.**

James Anderton, of Birchley, Esq.[1]

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fols. 431, &c.)

fo. 431. Petition of James Anderton, of Berchley, gent., which shewed that he was comprised within the Articles of Ludlow, but forebore to prosecute the same by compounding within the limited time, for the reason that he was a recusant (though not convict), and no rules were prescribed for persons of his condition how they should compound. "Now forasmuch as by the late Act touching delinquents that all delinquents should prefer their petitions for composition before the 3rd of this instant May (1649) (which your petitioner, in obedience to the said Act, hath done accordingly), and that they are to perfect their Compositions within six weeks after the said day, or else to loose the benefitt of their compounding hereafter, and their estates to be confiscate, and themselves, wives, and children to bee removed out of their houses, and to loose their fifth part for their maintenances, which the Sequestrators have threatened to put in execution against your petitioner, his wife and children," he prayed that the Commissioners would send their letter to the Committee and Sequestrators in the County of Lancaster, stating that petitioner had made his address to them that he was not comprehended within the Act, and require them to forbear execution till Parliament should prescribe some rules for composition applicable to persons in his position. (No order made.)

fo. 479. Petition of Anne, Elizabeth, and Mary Anderton, daughters of Roger Anderton, lately of Birchley,

---

[1] James Anderton was eldest son of Roger Anderton, of Birchley, by Anne, daughter of Edward Stanford, of Perry Hall, Stafford. He was admitted to Gray's Inn, 15 March, 1635, and was 47 years of age on the 22nd September, 1664. By his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Blount, of Sodington, co. Worcester, bart., he left an only daughter Elizabeth, the wife of John Cansfield, of Cansfield.

esquire, deceased, which shewed that their father, by his will, dated 25 May, 1640, left £300 a piece for their fortunes, to be raised out of his tithes of Childwall. After their father's death the tithes were sequestrated for the delinquency of James Anderton, son and heir of Roger, and so remained.

On appeal, their case was referred to W. Bradshaw, who reported on 16 February, 1647[-8], the Committee ordering that petitioners should be paid their portions, or permitted to take their legal remedy. The Committee for Sequestrations for Lancashire having since the order been dissolved, the orders were invalid as to the new Commissioners, referred to Mr. Brereton (November 27, 1650).

(First Series, Vol. xi., No. 276, fol. 94.)

fo. 94. Petition of Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh, gent., on behalf of Anne Anderton, wife of James Anderton, of Birchley, Esq., and their children, which shewed that the tithes of Childwall parish, then lately belonging to the said James Anderton, stood sequestered for his recusancy and delinquency, that the same being the major part of James Anderton's estate, he, his wife, and children were put to "extreme exigencies," strangers having then lately been admitted by the Sub-Commissioners of Lancashire to farm the same, who pretended they had leased the tithes for seven years from the Commissioners for Sequestrations in the said county, but as the said leases were not as yet confirmed, petitioner prayed to be admitted as tenant, and he would give a greater rent than the said persons had been giving, which appears to have been £320 a year for the great, and £13 15s. for the small; petitioner offered £330; and £15 for the small (27 July, 1653).

"To proceed according to instructions."

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fols. 425, 427.)

fo. 425. Petition of James Anderton, of Birchley, Esq., which shewed that he was not able himself to compound,

but prayed a reference to Council to report, so that a composition might be made. (Order as above.)

fo. 427. Petition from same, desiring to be allowed to compound, dated 4 August, 1653. Referred to Mr. Readinge.

(Second Series, Vol. liii., No. 3,508, fols. 155, &c.)

fo. 155. Report of Mr. Readinge, by which it appears petitioner was one of the persons comprised in the Act for Sale of Lands forfeited for Treason to the Commonwealth. His estate was surveyed and returned 16 July, 1653, and he petitioned 4 of August, same year, desiring to compound according to a particular delivered in; namely, for the tyth corn, hay, lamb, and wool, within the parish of Childwall, consisting of several tithings worth yearly as follows: The great tithes of Childwall Parish, per annum, £320. The premises had been seized by the State, and had been let by lease, dated 1 January, 1651[-2], to Peter Ambrose, Henry Orme, William Pombe, and John Williamson for seven years at the rent of £320, but were worth more by £15 a year. The small tithes of the parish aforesaid were let to the same persons for £13. 15s. 0d., but were worth 25s a year more. Petitioner desired to compound for the tithes on a lease of three lives; worth above the reserved rent of £292. 5s. 8d., payable to the Bishop of Chester, the annual sum of £57. 14s. 4d. Petitioner craved a deduction of £1,020, payable to his three sisters, Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary Anderton, charged upon the said tithes by the last will of his father, Roger Anderton; also a deduction of £1,200, charged by himself by a deed dated 30 March, 1642, on the said tithes, as a portion for his daughter Elizabeth. As to his title to the tithes, it appeared his father had a lease for three lives in being from the Bishop of Chester, lease dated 7 August, 1632, made by John Poole, Roger Downes, and Robert Rockby, who, by their indenture dated 26th September, 1633, by the appointment of the said Roger Anderton, assigned the said lease to Sir

William Gerrard and others upon several trusts in a schedule thereto annexed; amongst others, to permit Roger Anderton to enjoy the profits for life, and after to permit the compounder and the heirs male of his body to enjoy the profits during the said three lives; and upon the further trust that it should be lawful for the said Roger Anderton to give, grant, assign, limit, appoint, or devise any part of the said Rectory, either for the maintenance of the sons and daughters of the said Roger Anderton, and for raiseing of portions for his sons and daughters at his pleasure, with power in his life to alter or vary any of the said uses in trust, other than such estate as should be made for raiseing of portions for his children. And the said Roger Anderton by his will, dated 28 May, 1640, amongst other things, did devise in these words, "Now for my daughters I give to my eldest daughter Dorothy Anderton £500 for her portion and preferment, besides £10 for her maintenance for the space of two years next after my decease. And further to my other three daughters, to wit, Ann Anderton, Elizabeth Anderton, and Mary Anderton, I give £300 a peece for their portions and preferment. All which portions of my 4 daughters, being in all £1,400, with the maintenance aforesaid, are to issue and be raised of all the tythes of Childwall parish (those excepted which are assigned for my wife's jointure) out of the portion of what my sonn shall get by marriage, and out of all such fines which the tenants in Billing [shall pay] for renewing of their next leases after my decease, and herewith I do charge the premises as far as is required for recovering of the said portions in default of payment."

It was sworn the said Roger died about 1640.

The compounder, son and heir of the said Roger, by his deed dated 30 March, 1642, reciting the lease and the assignment, did grant limit and appoint to Edwan Stamford and others therein named, the said rectory for the term of fifty years, if the term therein so long continued, upon special trust, amongst other things for payment of the portions of the said Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary Ander-

ton, sisters of compounder, and for payment of £1,200 unto such one daughter as the compounder should have by Ann, his wife. Fine at $\frac{2}{6}$, £800 (30 August, 1653).

fo. 159. The Committee gave Mr. Readinge verbal orders to peruse the indenture of 30 March, 1642, to see whether the said assignment was made really, and *bonâ fide*. In the report on this order it is stated that John Holland deposed that the said indenture was sealed, signed, and delivered by the compounder in deponent's presence, on the day of the date thereof, or within five days after, and before the 20th of May, 1642. The petitioner deposed the deed was a real deed, and executed by him for the consideration therein mentioned, before May, 1642, and not vacated or in any way made invalid by him, and made without deceit, fraud, or covin and that the £1,200 was all really owing, and the £1,020; that the sum of £30 he believed had been had by some of his sisters; that his sister Dorothy was dead, but the other three were then living.

On consideration Mr. Readinge decided the deed was a *bonâ fide* one, and ought to be allowed in the composition (Report, dated Sep. 8, 1653).

fo. 161. Deposition of John Holland.

fo. 163. Deposition of James Anderton (compounder).

fo. 165. Particulars.

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fol. 421.)

fol. 421. Order, 28 September, 1653, in favor of Thomas Wharton, Esq., who had purchased a capital messuage called Birchley-hall, and messuages and lands in the parishes of Wigan, Childwall, Prescott, and Standish, in the occupation of Rog^r Bradshaw, Richard Mather, James Baxter (or Barton), and Tho. Marsh, or their assigns, late parcel of the property of James Anderton, Esq.

fo. 449. Petition of Anne Anderton, wife of James Anderton, of Berchley, co. Lancaster, praying for a restitution of the fifth of her husband's estate (6 September, 1650). "To pay it, observing the instructions."

fo. 450. Order for original allowance to Anne above, dated 27 August, 1647. Signed by Henry Pelham "at the Committees of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations," directed to the Lancashire Committee.

fo. 450. Similar order, signed at Wigan [date illegible] by Peter Egerton, J. Bradshawe, and Edward Butterworth, directed to the agents for sequestration of that estate, to allow the fifth, yield obedience to and observe the above order from the London Committee "till further orders."

fo. 423. Petition of Roger Anderton, of Birchley, gent., assignee to James Anderton, Esq., which shewed that James was one of the persons comprised in the third Act, and having thereby liberty to compound by himself or his assigns for any or all of his estate. Petitioner prayed to have the benefit of the provision for compounding. Order to refer to Mr. Reading (10 August, 1653).

(Second Series, Vol. liii., No. 3,508, fol. 167.)

fo. 167. Report by Mr. Readinge on a petition of Roger Anderton, gentleman, who desired to compound for a portion of the estate of James Anderton, as assignee. By the survey it appeared that James Anderton was seized of several tenements and lands in lease for lives (two) of the yearly value of £7. 7s. 11d., but after the expiration of those lives worth £59. 17s. 9d., and of other tenements in lease for one life worth £6. 12s. 10d., but after the expiration worth £43. 2s. 2d. Also of a tenement in Adlington, then in lease to Dorothy Rothwell for about three years, at a rental of 6s., but worth 8d. more. These were conveyed to Roger Anderton by deed, dated 2 July, 1653, by compounder.

fo. 169. Petition of Roger Anderton.

fo. 171. Particular, comprising thirty different lots, giving names of occupiers, terms of lease, rental, &c.

fo. 175. Order to refer to Mr. Readinge. Fine £335. 5s. 6d. (19 August, 1653). Memorandum on back, 13 September, 1653, "Fine upon James formerly att £800, reduced to £650. 3s. 4d."

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fol. 411.)

fo. 411. Petition of Roger Anderton, assignee of James Anderton, which shewed that petitioner had compounded for certain old rents belonging to his brother, and paid a moiety of his fine, when the case was referred to Mr. Leech, but no judgment given. Petitioner then paid the second moiety, and prayed the perusal of certain evidence which he wished to submit, and asked them to reduce his fine. Decision to set the rents as old rents; fine reduced accordingly (3 November, 1653).

fo. 413. Deposition of James Anderton above, as to the rents, which he declared were and always had been in his own time, and the time of his father, Roger Anderton, esteemed as old rents, and that the tenants upon whom the rents were reserved had always renewed their leases without any improvement of the said rents, but by payment of a fine (sworn 28 October, 1653).

James Anderton, of Clayton, Esq., and Ann, his Wife.[1]

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fols. 481, 419, &c.)

fo. 481. Petition of James Anderton, of Clayton, Esq., on behalf of himself and children, stating that in consequence of the sequestration of his estate his wife and

[1] James Anderton was eldest son of James Anderton, of Clayton, by his wife Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Bardsey, of Bardsey. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 14 May, 1593, and his name appears in the Preston Guild Rolls of 1582, 1602, 1622, and 1642. He succeeded his father at Clayton in 1630, and married (1) Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Asheton, of Middleton, and (2) Anne, daughter of Thomas Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp. The names of both himself and his second wife appear in the List of Recusants in Leyland Hundred, made in 1628 (*Miscellanies, Lanc. and Cheshire*, vol. i., Record Society's Publications, vol. 12). He compounded for not taking knighthood 8 September, 1631, and on his death was buried at Leyland 31 May, 1658.

children were destitute. Prayed for a fifth as allowance for their maintenance (11° October, 1650, ordered).

fo. 419. Order, 12° May, 1654, in favour of Richard Bell, gent., who had purchased from the trustees the manor (or manors) of Clayton, with a capital messuage called Clayton Hall, with the lands, &c., parcel of the estate of James Anderton, Esq., and the lordship or capital messuage and lands called Bardsey Hall.

(First Series, Vol. lvii., No. 1,829, fols. 397, &c.)

fo. 406. Petition from Nicholas Shuttleworth, in the capacity of trustee for the children, and also for the creditors of James Anderton, of Clayton, which shewed that petitioner had on some previous proceedings made out his claim to certain tithes in Euxton which had been settled upon the petitioner and others in trust for raising £1,000 for the daughters of the said James Anderton, and for satisfaction of certain debts mentioned in the said claim. It appeared that at the former hearing there was something left that required further proof. This petition alleged that petitioner was only one among others, trustees; that the others were men of great fortune, and had charge of the evidence; that both the other trustees were then dead; that he was very old and infirm, and therefore prayed that such further enquiries as were needed might be made in the country, which was agreed to. The Yorkshire Commissioners to examine and return Mr. Shuttleworth's depositions to them (the Town Commissioners) (20 March, 1654[-5]).

ff. 397-401. Report by Mr. Brereton, dated January 4th, 1654[-5], on the title of petitioner, by which it appeared that James Anderton assigned the tithes to John Preston, Roger Kirby, and petitioner, as trustees, for the payment of £510, debt with interest, and for the raising of £1,000 towards the better maintenance and advancement of Anne, Ellinor, Alice, Elizabeth, and Mary Anderton, daughters of the said James.

ff. 398, 401. After referring at considerable length to the case and the evidence, he submitted to judgment whether upon the proofs adduced the said deed ought not to be allowed and the petitioner permitted to receive the tithes until the debts and portions should have been raised.

fo. 407. Decision of the Commissioners, 18 January, 1654[-5], declining to confirm the report, but ordering Nicholas Shuttleworth, John Preston, and Roger Kirkby to appear before them to be examined. They grounded their decision on the fact that no proceedings had been taken till 18 April, 1654, whilst the estate had been sequestrated as far back as 1643.

ff. 409-10. Two affidavits, one a copy of the one other, sworn by William Sudell, of Forest, gentleman, 7 March, 1654[-5], deposing as to the inability through infirmity of petitioner to perform a journey to London, a distance of 180 miles from his place of abode.

fo. 413. Reference of the case to the Lancashire Commissioners, 18 April, 1654; and

fo. 414. Petition on which the reference and report were based.

fo. 415. Communication dated at Wigan, 22 May, 1654, mentioning what proceedings the Lancashire Commissioners had taken, and enclosing copies of the examinations, &c.

ff. 417-425. Examinations of several persons and interrogatories administered.

fo. 429. Certificate exhibiting what proceedings had been had in the matter.

fo. 443. Petition.

fo. 445. Petition.

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fol. 437.)

fo. 437. Petition of Ann, wife of James Anderton, of Clayton, Esq., which shewed that the late Committee of Lords and Commons by several orders, upon a report of their Lord President Bradshawe in her case ordered the Committee of Lancaster to pay her the fifths of her husband's

estate. The Lancashire Committee paid the same, and from 3 February, 1647[-8] agreed to pay her the arrears in addition to the fifths, the arrears to be proportionally spread over four years; by a subsequent order (28 March, 1649) this arrangement was confirmed and payment made. But the new Commissioners, by virtue of an order from London, stopped the payment, and could not allow the same without an order; she prayed, therefore, that the remainder of the arrears might be paid "23 April, 1651, arrears from Dec., 1649, if a 5th if."[1]

Thomas Anderton.

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., No. 6,304, fol. 355.)

fo. 355. (Totally destroyed by damp.)

William Anderton, of Anderton, Esq., and Magdalen, his Wife.[2]

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fol. 429.)

fo. 429. Petition of William Anderton, Esq., which shewed that he was one of the persons included in the last Act, and was desirous of compounding according to the proviso therein. Order to refer to Mr. Readinge (29 March, 1653).

(Second Series, Vol. li., No. 3,418, fols. 103, &c.)

fo. 103. Report on case by Mr. Reading dated 7 April, 1653, by which it appears petitioner was included in the Act for sale of lands forfeited for treason. His estate was

---

[1] The second "if" possibly means "if the estate continues."

[2] Son of Peter Anderton, by Grace, daughter of William Rishton, of Pontalgh. He succeeded his father in 1640, and was buried at Blackrod, 31 December, 1667.

surveyed the 15th, and certified the 29th March, 1652[-3]. He petitioned on the 29th March. It appeared by the survey that he was seized of chief rents amounting to 2s. per annum; also of a tenement in Adlington (parish of Standish) worth yearly £1. 5s.; also of a tenement in the occupation of Thomas Hodgkinson, with several parcels of lands worth £10. 1s. yearly; also of another in the occupation of Roger Rothwell, in Anderton, aforesaid, with several parcels of land worth yearly £10. 5s. 4d.; and of the desmesnes, being that capital messuage or mansion, with the appurtenances, called Anderton, lying in the parish of Standish, a water-mill on the east side of the said house, and several parcels of land worth yearly £101. 18s.; timber growing valued at £10. The premises were in possession of the State, and had been let by lease by the Commissioners for Sequestrations to compounder for seven years from 2 February, 1650[-1], at £93. 15s. per annum. They were reputed to be worth £8. 3s. more than the reserved rent. He was also seized of another tenement in Anderton, in the tenure of Richard Rivington, with divers parcels of land, worth £12. 14s. per annum; one moiety in possession and the other in reversion after the death of Mary, wife of the said Richard, worth £5. 16s. 2d. above the reserved rent of 10s. 10d. The said rent of 10s. 10d. to be compounded for as in possession. Also of a tenement and three closes of pasture called Turner's Crofts, in the occupation of William ffoster, junior, worth yearly £2. 10s.;—four acres. There were divers other tenements in Anderton and Adlington in the several occupations of Thomas Johnson, William Hodgkinson, William Foster, William Hodgkinson, Robert Foster, Jane Symms, Hugh Nightgall, Alexander Lowe, and James Gurton, expressed in the survey as in lease for lives under the yearly rents of £7. 12s. 3d., and the improvement when the lease expired £48. 12s. 4d. It was certified that by indenture tripartite dated 1 August, 1630, upon the petitioner's marriage with Magdalen, his then wife, a great part of the premises were settled on petitioner for life,

remainder to the said Magdalen for life for her jointure, remainder to the heirs and assigns of the petitioner for ever.

fo. 109. Order of reference dated 29 March, 1653.

fo. 111. Petition. Fine at ⅛ £924 (7 April, 1653).

(First Series, Vol. iii., No. 55, fol. 442.)

fo. 442. Petition from Magdalen, wife of William Anderton, of Anderton, Esq., praying for the restoration of the fifth of the income. Ordered (15 October, 1650).

John Angier, of Denton, Clerk.

(First Series, Vol. lxxxiv., No. 2,877, fol. 549.)

fo. 549. Printed certificate exhibiting that petitioner, then of Denton, co. Lancaster, was a person qualified to preach the Gospel, and therefore fit to receive such augmentation as had been formerly settled upon him or the place where he preached; signed by John Nye, registrar, dated 21 June, 1654.

William Armistead, of Lytham, Clerk.

(First Series, Vol. lxxxiv., No. 2,884, fol. 565.)

fo. 565. A similar certificate to above, signed by John Nye, registrar, and dated 15 July, 1654.

Thurstan Arrowsmith, of Haydocke.

(First Series, Vol. ii., No. 49, fol. 401, &c.)

fo. 401. Petition by which it appeared that on the 7th of April, second of Charles I. [1626], Sir Peter Leigh made a lease unto Katherine Arrowsmith, petitioner's grand-

mother, of a tenement in Hadocke, co. Lancaster, for three lives, namely, for her own, Robert, her son, and Katherine, his wife (petitioner's parents); that in August after the said Katherine, the grandmother, assigned over the premises to Richard Twambrooks and Thomas Prescott for the uses following, namely, as touching one moiety particularly named to her own use for life, and after to the use of the said Robert, her son, and his issue lawfully begotten, and as touching the other moiety, from and after the payment of certain sums of money, to the use of petitioner's mother during her life, and after to the use of the said Robert, petitioner's father, and the issue of his body, so that the first-mentioned moiety belonged to petitioner since his father's death, who died divers years past; the other to his mother, the surviving life in the first-mentioned grant; that hitherto he had not enjoyed the moiety, but the same had been sequestrated for the recusancy of his mother, who had no title at all to the same. Petitioner prayed for a reference to counsel, and upon report to order him to have such portion of the tenement as in justice belonged to him.

3 January, 1652[-3], referred to Mr. Brereton to state the petitioner's title and report it to the Commissioners.

fo. 404. Second petition, in which he desires that instructions may be issued to the Lancashire Commissioners to take before them and examine upon oath such witnesses as he might produce to prove his claim. Petition granted.

fo. 405. Report by Mr. Brereton, who found that Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme, in the county of Chester, knight, by indenture dated 7 April, 1626, in consideration of a sum of £53. 6s. 8d., demised to Katherine Arrowsmith or her assigns, the tenement mentioned in the petition, to have and hold during the lives of the said Katherine, Robert, her son, and Katherine, his wife, the recusant, paying 40s. a year, also yielding and paying and doing for average[1]

[1] *I.e.*, service due to the lord.

yearly 2s. 9d. at Michaelmas, or for the said average, two days' ploughing, two days' loading of corn with a cart or wain, four days' reaping of corn by any able person, and four days' making of hay by one able person yearly upon the lands of the said Sir Peter Leigh, his heirs and assignes, at Bradley, Hadock, and Newton in the county of Lancaster. Sir Peter Leigh by the said indenture constituted Thomas Eden and Piers Gaskill his attorneys jointly and severally to enter and make livery according to the said indenture. According to an indorsement on the deed, livery and seisin was made by the said Piers Gaskill 31 July, same year. Geo. Bowden, gent., was present and saw Sir Peter Leigh sign, seal, and deliver the same indenture to Katherine Arrowsmith, deceased, and subscribed his name as a witness; he knew this the better because he then was a servant of Sir Peter Leigh's and wrote the indenture by his master's appointment. Thomas Prescot, sworn, proved the livery and seisin to the said Katherine according to the said endorsement. Mr. Brereton further found that Katherine Arrowsmith, deceased, by her indenture dated 1 August, 1626, in consideration of a marriage solemnized between the said Robert and Katherine his wife, the recusant, and of a marriage portion of £40, and for assurance of £15, to be paid by the said Robert Arrowsmith unto James, Edmund, and John, younger brothers of the said Robert, and £4 to the said James, at certain times mentioned in the indenture, granted and assigned the said messuage to Richard Twanbrook and Thomas Prescot, their heirs and assigns, during the estate and terms of the lives mentioned, to the uses, intents, and purposes expressed, namely, concerning certain parcels of messuage called the kitchen, the higher chamber, and the buttery, the lower loft, two bayes or bindings, whereof the one is the shippon, the other is the baye of the barne next the shippon, and the swine-house that hath a doore, the moiety of the great Kirkfield meadow, and the moiety and one half of the Rounds, all the round meadow, the half acre, the Kirkfield, the Oke hay, the Kayley

greene, the riding, the orchard, hempyeard, and the moiety of a parcel of land, and pasture called the garden, in trust for the said Katherine Arrowsmith, party to the said indenture, during her life; and touching the residue of the said messuage in trust for the said Robert and Katherine, his wife, for five years from the 10th of February then last, and after in trust for the said James, Edmund, and John Arrowsmith until the said £15 and £4 be respectively paid, and afterwards the said Richard Twanbrook and Thomas Prescot and their heirs to stand seized of the said moiety or parts so limited to the said Robert Arrowsmith and Katherine, his wife, to the use of the said Katherine, wife of the said Robert, during her life; and of the moiety limited to Katherine party to the deed, after her decease to the use of the said Robert Arrowsmith and the issue of his body, and for want thereof to the use of the eldest of the brothers of the said Robert that should be living at his decease; and it was mentioned that the said Katherine, party to the indenture in her own person, had given full possession and seisin of the premises to Richard Twanbrook and Thomas Prescott, according to the true intent of the said indenture. Witnesses, William Arrowsmith, Thomas Bate, Henry Garnet. Thomas Prescot, sworn by the Commissioners for Lancashire, 20 October, 1651, deposed that he wrote the assignment and saw the said Catherine lawfully sign, seal, and execute it. That deponent and Richard Twanbrook were only named as feoffees and had nothing to do with the premises; that the said Katherine had been dead above twelve years then past, and her son Robert about six. William deposed to the same facts. Petitioner, sworn, deposed that he knew no reason in law or equity why he should not enjoy the premises particularly named; that he had done nothing to hinder him from enjoying the same. It was submitted to judgment whether the sequestration should not be discharged (29 November, 1652).

fo. 410. Order of reference to Mr. Brereton.

fo. 411. Petition dated 3 June, 1652.

fo. 414. Order to Lancashire Commissioners to examine into the statements in the petition, and to give notice to the mother Katherine.

fo. 415. Petition, dated 2 June, 1652.

fo. 420. Report from Lancashire Commissioners in the matter, dated at Preston 20 October, 1652.

ff. 423-427. Examinations, taken at Preston 20 October, referred to in report 30 November, 1652, and 5 May, 1653; endorsed on fo. 422, "Orderedge" [? Order of discharge].

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,026, fols. 375, &c.)

fo. 377. Letter dated at Preston 20 October, 1652, signed by John Saurey, Robt. Cunliffe, E. Aspinwall, mentioning that in observance of an order made upon the petition of Thurstan Arrowsmith, of Haydock, yeoman, they had taken the examinations enclosed, and certified that two-thirds of the estate in the said order mentioned was in the year 1643 sequestrated for the recusancy of Katherine Arrowsmith named in the said order, and so continued.

fo. 377. Examinations, taken at Preston, October 20th, 1652, of George Bowden, of Lyme, gent., a witness present when Sir Peter Leigh, then late of Lyme, knt., sealed and delivered a deed to Katherine Arrowsmith, of Haydock, widow, deceased; and

fo. 378. Of Thomas Prescott, of Holland, gentleman, who was present when possession was given to the said Katherine by Peers Gaskell, the attorney named in the lease.

fo. 375. William Turner, of Parr, gentleman, deposed that he well knew Katherine Arrowsmith, grandmother of petitioner, that she died about twelve years then ago; also that he knew Robert Arrowsmith, father of petitioner, who was dead then about six years ago; and that petitioner was a Protestant and conformable. Also deposition of Thurston Arrowsmith, of Haydock, yeoman, petitioner.

Anne Ashe, Widow.

(First Series, Vol. iv., No. 90, fol. 762.)

fo. 762. Petition of Ann Ashe, widow, co. Lancaster, to contract for two parts of her property sequestrated for recusancy, 18 June, 1653. Referred to Mr. Readinge.

For Robert Ashe see John Talbot.

Bridgett, wife of John Ashton, of Croston.

(First Series, Vol. iv., No. 72, fol. 188.)

fo. 188. Bridgett, wife of John Ashton, of Croston, on behalf of herself and children, which shewed that by an order of 24 December, 1650, upon a petition by petitioner, the sequestrators for the county of Lancaster were ordered to examine the matter of the said petition, and to certify the same, which had been done. Prayed that the same might be referred to counsel to report and state the whole case, so that a speedy hearing may be had thereupon.

[For further information, see the papers of "Richard Ashton."]

Edward [Edmund] Asheton, of Chatterton, Esq.

(Second Series, Vol. xvii., No. 893, fols. 241, &c.)

fo. 241. Delinquency, deserting his dwelling, living in the enemy's quarters assisting those forces against the Parliament. He was in Oxford at the time of the surrender, and was to have the benefit of those articles, as appeared by Sir Thomas Fairfax's certificate, dated 24 June, 1646.

He compounded upon a particular, which disclosed that he was seized in fee to him and his heirs of a third

part of the manor of Chatterton and of the desmesne there, together with other lands and tenements called Shuttleworth, the ffleames and Roades, worth yearly £280; also reserved rents on leases for lives of tenements and lands in Chatterton and the other places, amounting to £100 yearly; also a like estate of the tithes arising within the parochial chapel of Oldham, appendant to the church of Prestwich, paying to the "person" of the said parish £30 yearly. Value above the reserved rent, £140. (These tithes are all ordered to the ministers of Oldham and Shawe Chappell.)

Deductions claimed:—Rent charge of £21. 8s. a year for ever to Thomas Wood and his heirs for the above lands. An annuity of £53. 4s., payable to one Banckes Anderson for life. Another of £6. 13s. 4d. to Alice Ashton for life. £10 a year annuity, payable to one John Dansey out of his said manors and lands. To Richard Heale £1 a year, to Susan Key, widowe, £1. 6s. 8d. a year, all for life. A rent charge of 18s. 10d. for ever, payable to the Crown out of lands in Huncoate, and £30 a year to the parson of Prestwich.

At foot, by a different hand, "fine at a 10th, £1,414; but if [he] settle the sum of £50 per annum for ever on the Chapelry of Oldham for the maintenance of a preaching minister, the fine to be £914. But if he settled £40 a year for ever on the Chapel of Shawe in the same parish, then the fine to be £514." "If he [by a different hand again] settled the residue of the said rectory and tithes to the Church of Oldham, then the whole fine is to be allowed."

fo. 243. Full particulars of petitioner's estate.

fo. 246. Petition.

fo. 247. Certificate that he took the National Covenant and Negative Oath 19 September, 1646, signed Wm. Barton.

fo. 249. Affidavit of Edmund Ashton, of Chadderton, as to a rent charge of 18s. 10d., and other payments.

fo. 251. Pass (printed), signed by Gen. Fairfax, dated 24 June, 1646.

[On the back of the pass a memorandum that petitioner settled £140 as requested, and the fine was remitted.]

For **Edward Ashton** (minister of Claughton) see **Sir George Middleton** and **Lord Morley and Mounteagle.**

For **Elizabeth Ashton** see **Jane Thornley.**

For **Hilary Ashton** see **Richard Ashton.**

For **James Ashton** see **Christopher Bannister.**

Margaret Ashton, of Mawdesley, Widow.

(First Series, Vol. iv., No. 72, fol. 297.)

fo. 297. Petition of Margaret Ashton, of Mawdesley, widow. Two-thirds of her estate was under sequestration for recusancy only. Prayed that according to an Act of the then late Parliament of the 21 October, 1653, she might be admitted to contract for the same in the manner directed by the said Act.

(Signed) MARG: ASHTON,
by Mr. Diconson, her solicitor.

13 January, 1653[-4]. Referred to Mr. Brereton.

For **Nicholas Ashton** see **John Grymshaw.**

Richard Ashton, of Ashton.

(First Series, Vol. xcix., No. 3,884, fols. 25, &c.)

fo. 28. Letter, dated at Preston, 23 November, 1652, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 5th August, 1652, made on the petition of Richard Twisse, of Ashton, they had taken the examination enclosed on proof of petitioner's title to the estate mentioned in the petition, and further certified that two-thirds of the said estate had been sequestrated in 1643 for the recusancy of Richard Ashton, then late of Ashton, deceased, named in

the petition, and as to the letters of administration under which petitioner claimed they conceived them to be void, as since the ordinance of 9 October, 1646, abolishing of archbishops and bishops, none had been lawfully to take probate of wills or grant letters of administration, as they humbly conceived.

ff. 25-26. Examination of Thomas Worthington, of Ashton, gentleman, taken 18 November, 1652, before E. Aspinwall, John Sawrey, Robt. Cunliffe.

(First Series, Vol. lxiv., No. 2,096, fols. 363, &c.)

fo. 363. Report based on an order of 5 August, 1653, on a petition of Richard Twisse and Katherine his wife, administratrix of her former husband, Richard Ashton, desiring the discharge of the estate of the said Richard Ashton, sequestered for his recusancy, demised to petitioner, Richard Twisse, by the commissioners for the county, and which notwithstanding the death of Richard Ashton was continued under sequestration. He found that Richard Ashton, of the Maynes, in Makerfield, gent., by his will, dated 28 April, 1649, devised all his goods and chattels to his wife, his debts and funeral expenses being first deducted. He assigned to his wife his messuage and dwelling-house, with the appurtenances, for the remainder of his lease, together with the lease, she to enjoy it in as full and ample a manner as he had. Also he assigned to her two closes of land appurtenant to the same messuage, which closes contained three acres of land "of the largest measure." He constituted George Sorocold his executor, which will was published under his hand and seal in the presence of Christopher and T. Worthington, George Sorocold refusing. Administration with the will annexed was committed the 15 February, 1651-2, to petitioners, under the prerogative seal of Canterbury, the said Richard Ashton at the time of his decease having (as was suggested in the letters of administration) goods, chattels, and credits, in divers and several jurisdictions sufficient to found the

jurisdiction of the prerogative court of Canterbury, which letters of administration, with the will annexed, were produced under the seal of that court.

The Commissioners for Lancashire, in pursuance of the order of reference, certified, the 23 November then last, that the estate in the petition mentioned had been sequestered in 1643. And as to the letters of administration whereby petitioners claimed, the said Commissioners conceived them to be void, in regard, that subsequent to the ordinance of 9 October, 1646, for abolishing archbishops and bishops, none had been lawfully authorised to take probate of wills, or grant letters of administration in that county as they conceived. They certified the examination of Thomas Worthington, taken in this case, who deposed to having been sent for to make Mr. Holland's [?] will, which he did, and, having read the will annexed to the letters of administration, said he believed the same to be a true copy of the will which was signed, sealed, and published by the said Mr. Aston, he, deponent, having written, and being a witness to, it. He also well remembered Mr. Ashton saying all he had he gave to Katherine his then wife, affirming that it was too little for her, she deserving far more than he was able to give her; and Henry Gerard, gentleman, deposed that he and Mr. Ashton both lived in Winwick parish, and were well acquainted, and that Mr. Ashton was certainly dead, and, to the best of his remembrance, about three years then ago, which he, the other, knew, because Richard Twisse, deponent's acquaintance, had married Mr. Ashton's widow.

The certificates of the registers, officers, and auditors were produced, but he found in them nothing more which needed adding. "All which is submitted, &c."

fo. 365. Communication dated at Preston, 23 November, 1652, signed by Ed. Aspinwall, John Sawrey, and Robt. Cunliffe, mentioning proceedings taken by them and other matters.

fo. 367. Deposition of Thomas Worthington, of Ashton.

fo. 369. Order referring matter to Lancashire Commissioners.

fo. 371. Petition.

fo. 373. Deposition of Henry Gerrard.

fo. 375. Copy certificate as to not finding any charge of delinquency or recusancy against petitioner, Richard Twisse.

fo. 377. Certificate exhibiting what proceedings had been had.

Richard Ashton, of Croston, Esq.

(First Series, Vol. iv., No. 72, fols. 301, &c.)

fo. 301. Petition of Richard Ashton, of Croston, which mentions that he has obtained from the Commissioners in London an order to farm his estate at the same rent as the then farmers paid, he giving good security and conforming to certain regulations, which he did. Thereupon a certificate was issued by the auditor and register, which stated that there had been no lease confirmed to the then present tenants. Prayed for a confirmation of the order. At foot, signed by petitioner, is the following: "Whereas it is alleged by the present farmers that they have laid out £30 in repairs upon the mill, ye petitioner is able to satisfy upon oath to the contrary that they have let the said mill to [no names] under tennants who payes them £8 p annum more then the State's rent, and defrayes all necessary charges onely three pounds was disbursed by the s^d^ farmers for a new wheel the yeare before the s^d^ mill was lett to the sd under tennants. (Signed) RIC: ASSHETON."

fo. 304. Petition of Richard Ashton, in which he mentions that his estate is charged with many debts amounting to £1,500, and annuities and rent charges to the sum of £60 a year, as appears by a deed dated 16 January, 1621[-2], and other writings; that he is destitute of all means to satisfy these charges, or to obtain the necessary maintenance

for his wife and children. He craved the tender consideration of the Commissioners at his disconsolate condition, and prayed that he might be admitted farmer of his own estate on the like terms and charges as the then present farmers possessed and enjoyed it; he hoped in consideration of his condition they would grant his request, that so many poor [torn, but presumably "children"], whose whole maintenance depended only on his p[etitioner's] estate, might not be quite ruined for ever. Prayer granted.

fo. 306. Certificate, signed by Jo. Leech, stating that there was no entry in the books of any contract confirmed for any part of Mr. Richard Ashton's estate. Dated 21 December, 1652.

fo. 308. "In the account of the Com^rs for Sequestracõns for the County of Lancaster exhibited the 3rd of June, 1652, I finde the Estate of Richard Ashton, of Croston, in the said County, a Papist and Delinquent, is certified to be lett as follows, Vizt.:—

His Demeasne Lands, Milne and Kilne at Croston. John Moore and Richard Marsden, Tennants for one year ending the first of January, 1651 - - - - - - - - -	84 . 11 . 04
A Messuage and tennement out of Lease, called Durneing howse. Ellen Durninge, antient Tenñt - - - - - - - - - - -	2 . 05 . 00
His Tenem^ts Rents in Croston, Maudsley, and Longton, at Pent: and Mart^s: - - - -	32 . 18 . 09
of ⅓ of the Tenem^t Rents in Cockeram and Pilling - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	25 . 12 . 02

But whether the same Estate be lett or Contracted for by the said Com^rs for any further tyme then what is above menconed appeares not to mee.

(Signed) R. SHERWYN, Aud^r."

Der. 16th, 1652.

fo. 331. Petition of Richard Ashton, of Croston, which mentions that by an order of the Commissioners, dated 5 December, 1650, an allowance of a full third of his estate

was made to him which the Lancashire Commissioners refused; on his petition it was ordered, 29 January, that they should certify the cause of refusal, whereupon such further order as seemed fit should be taken. But petitioner serving the said order at a committee meeting in February following, Mr. Holt called for the agent of the hundred to know why petitioner should not have the thirds of his estate; he replied that for his part he knew no cause of delinquency against petitioner, yet they refused to certify, but proceeded to examine witnesses, and never could return any charge of delinquency against petitioner, but had delayed him "this two years compleat." Petitioner having been heard thereupon, and the London Commissioners, not being then fully satisfied, on the 21 October then last ordered the said Commissioners to make a return according the former order, in pursuance of which they had examined the former agent, whose affidavit was annexed to this petition, who had satisfied them they never had any order to sequestrate more than two-thirds, which order was also annexed, yet the committee neglected to make the return, and petitioner prayed the serious consideration of the premises and his two years' delay; also that they would grant him liberty to enjoy the third, and that he might be tenant of the whole (15 December, 1652).

Petition dismissed; estate to be kept under sequestration "for recusancy and delinquency;" wife and children to be allowed a fifth, and the arrears of the fifth from December, 1652; the Commissioners below to call Hodges to account for what he had received out of Mr. Asheton's estate (no date).

fo. 333. Petition, December, 1650, referred to in the above.

fo. 341. Petition by Richard Ashton, of Croston, same as on fol. 331.

fo. 343. Affidavit of petitioner, sworn 13 July, 1652, referred to in petition on fo. 331. Petition 4 August, 1652, which mentions that two-thirds of his estate was sequestered on 23 August, 1643, and one William Hodges seized the

whole estate, and petitioner had never been able to get an account from him. Petitioner traversed the allegation that he had ever been proved a delinquent or adjudged one.

4 August, 1652.

[Memorandum at foot.]

"A tre.

"The Commissioners to let them know that when they find persons sequestered they are to proceed and receive the rents and not to examine witnesses. That in this case they certify to us verbatim as they find it in the former committee's books, and upon what ground you certify that he was sequestered in the committee's books, and that he so confirmed."

fo. 347. Petition of Richard Ashton, dated 17 July, 1652, praying for publication and copies of the examinations which they had ordered to be taken. Prayer granted if any had been returned.

fo. 349. Report by Mr. Reading, dated 10 June, 1651, upon an order of May 2nd, same year, upon the petition of Matthew French, gent., attorney for Hillary Ashton, a merchant, then living beyond the seas, desiring an allowances of two rent charges, granted to him for life, out of lands in Lancashire, then sequestered for the delinquency of Richard Ashton, Esq. Petitioner alleged that his grandfather, Thomas Ashton, by deed dated about 1621, granted all his lands in Croston, Mawdesley, and Longton to trustees for fifty years after his death, for payment of £10 each to his three grandchildren, Henry Ashton, Hillary Ashton, and John Ashton; and that the lands were now sequestered for the delinquency of Richard Ashton, Esq., also a grandchild of the said Thomas; proof of this was given by the examination of the said Richard, taken 24 December, 1650, who deposed to the said grant, and that the annuities had been paid by his trustees, and by himself, who enjoyed the estate as heir-at-law to Thomas Ashton, his eldest brother, who was heir to Thomas the grandfather. He deposed that he could not continue the payment because the estate was under sequestration, nor could

he say where the deed mentioned above was; but he had heard it was in the hands of Elizabeth French,[1] widow of one of the trustees.

Peter Wilding deposed that he saw the deed lawfully executed about twenty-eight years then ago, and knew the annuities had been paid before the wars.

A copy of the decree in Chancery, wherein the said and another deed are recited, and the annuities decreed to be paid for life.

Thomas Ashton, the grandson, by indenture dated 13 December, 1632, sold to Henry, Hillary, and John Ashton a third of the manor of Pilling "*Habend*" to the said Henry, Hillary, and John Ashton, their executors and assigns, for eighty years, if they the said Henry, Hillary, and John, or any of them should so long live "*Reddendo* if demanded 6d. p annum," under this proviso, that if Thomas Ashton the grantor paid to each of the grantees the sum of £6. 13s. 4d. for life, if the said term of eighty years so long last, then the indenture to be void.

It was proved that the land out of which the rent charges issued were sequestered for the delinquency of Richard Ashton, the elder brother. It appeared by the petition of Matthew French that Hillary Ashton was then living, and that the rent charges had not been paid since December, 1649.

Submitted to judgment whether petitioner should not be permitted to receive the said rent charges with arrears from December, 1649. (No order.)

fo. 354. Order to refer the above to Mr. Readinge.

fo. 356. Petition of Matthew French (2 May, 1651).

fo. 357. Letter from the Lancashire Commissioners, dated Preston, 21 February, 1650[-1], signed by Peter Holt, Robt. Cunliffe, and G. Pigot, stating that in obedience to two orders, the one on the petition of Matthew French, the other upon the petition of Bridgett, wife of John Ashton, both dated 24 December preceding, they had taken several

[1] This should be Finch (see p. 112).

examinations touching the above rent charges, copies of which accompanied the letter, and that the rent charges were issuing out of land under sequestration for the delinquency of Richard Ashton, of Croston, Esq.

fo. 359. Deposition of Richard Ashton, of Croston, Esq., which mentions that his grandfather died about February, 1621[-2], and that shortly before his death he conveyed the lands referred to in the report to John Gidlowe, James Howard, Richard Hodgson, and William ffinche, all then late of Croston, deceased, upon the trusts described above.

fo. 360. Deposition of Peter Wilding, of Croston, yeoman, who was servant of Thomas the grandfather, and witnessed the execution of the deed.

fo. 361. Deposition of William Patton, of Preston, gent., who stated that in August, 1635, in a suit in the Chancery Court of the Palatine County of Lancaster, between Henry Ashton and Hillary Ashton, plaintiffs, and Richard Ashton, Esq., William ffinche, and other defendants, there was a decree made dated 10 August, 1635, and he swore that a paper writing exhibited to him at his examination was a true copy of that decree.

fo. 364. Deposition of Matthew ffrench, of Preston, gent., stating that Hillary Ashton then lived beyond the seas, that from letters received from him, dated 26 May, 1651, he was then alive, and in good health.

fo. 367. Petition of Hillary Ashton, Bridgett Ashton, wife of John Ashton, and her three small children, which shewed that Hillary Ashton had proved an annuity of £16. 13s. 4d. to be due to him, then a factor beyond the seas, as would appear by perusing Mr. Readinge's report, and prayed they would hear the report, and order an allowance with all arrears due.

The petition of Bridget Ashton, engrossed on same sheet, prays for the same, stating that as her husband was a delinquent she could not expect more than a fifth. (6 August, 1651. "To be heard in course.")

Report by Mr. Readinge on the petition of Mrs. Bridget Ashton, submitting to judgment whether she should not

be permitted to receive the fifth part of the said rent charges with the arrears from 29 December, 1649.

fo. 372. Petition of Dorothy, daughter of Henry Ashton, of Croston, shewed that her father's estate having then been sequestered by the Commissioners for the county of Lancaster, she was left without subsistence and destitute, and was forced to trouble the Commissioners in London for the allowance which Parliament had provided for such cases; she prayed they would order the Commissioners in the county to allow her a full fifth, and pay all arrears thereof.

fo. 374. Petition of Bridgett Ashton, dated 24 December, 1650, praying for the allowance of part of the annuity referred to in Hillary Ashton's petition towards the maintenance of herself "and her children who are likely to starve." Report by Mr. Readinge on this petition (20 June, 1651), submitting to judgment as in the preceding cases.

fo. 380. Petition of Dorothy, daughter of Henry Ashton, a delinquent (no date), which refers to her petition of December, 1650, in which an order had been made to allow her one-fifth of her father's estate, which amounted to only 18s. a year; she prayed that, as in the report on the annuities, it was directed, a fifth should be allowed to her, as well as a fifth of the lands, "which in all will but amount to £4. 4s. 8d. p annum, for my maintenance, and I shall ever pray, etc. (Signed) DOROTHY ASHETON."

fo. 382. Order to refer to Mr. Readinge, 2 May, 1651.

fo. 383. Order to refer to Lancashire Commissioners, 24 December, 1650.

fo. 385. Copy of petition on fo. 367.

fo. 387. Deposition of Matthew French, declaring that John, husband of Bridgett Ashton, was alive on 5 June, 1651 (sworn 8 June, 1651).—Petition allowed.

(First Series, Vol. xl., No. 1,265, fols. 730, &c.)

fo. 730. Petition from John Moore, of Eccleston, and Richard Marsden, of Croston, which shewed that they had

farmed from the Lancashire Commissioners a messuage called the Hall of Croston, with the desmesne lands, a mill (water), and kiln, for a term of seven years, at a rental of £84 11s. 8d., which was £20 more than had been offered by Mr. Richard Asheton, the then present tenant; that they had expended considerable sums in repairs and stocking the land; also had sublet portions at low rates. It also alleged that Mr. Asheton in a late petition had suggested many untruths, based on which the Commissioners above had ordered petitioners to redeliver possession to Mr. Asheton, whereby all well affected persons were discouraged from farming delinquents' lands. Petitioners alleged that they had during the late wars freely adventured their lives and fortunes in the service of the Parliament against the said Asheton "and the rest of that Popish malignant party." It was also alleged that when the enemy were in those parts, Mr. Ashton took possession, and received the profits in petitioners' absence, and they prayed for a continuance of possession during their lease. "Ordered both parties to be heard" (14 September, 1653).

(First Series, Vol. xliv., No. 1,359, fols. 244, &c.)

fo. 244. Petition from Robert Maudesley, of Maudesley, Esq., Thomas Leigh, Richard Hodgson, and John Park, yeomen, which shewed that Thomas Ashton, of Croston, Esq., then deceased, by deed dated 4 July, 1 King James [1603], conveyed all his lands in the said county to James Haworth and other feoffees in trust and to their assigns for fifty years, for the payment of his debts, annuities, and raising portions, and by his last will and testament, the 16th February, 1621[-2], having relation to the said deed, did ratify and confirm the same, and made the said feoffees his executors, who took upon them the said trust, and possessed themselves of his whole estate real and personal, and received all the rents, issues, and profits thereof for and during a term of twelve years next after the said Thomas Ashton, and during the term paid both debts, portions, and

annuities to his own children and to his grandchildren to the value of £1,000; and after most of the feoffees had died, the surviving feoffee, Finch, assigned the same to petitioners, who, until sequestration thereof for the recusancy and delinquency of Richard Ashton, received the profits of the whole estate, and justly employed it according to the intent and meaning of the said deed, paid yearly £60 in annuities, £80 yearly for use of money, and then had left unpaid in the principal debts and use for the same £1,500.

Prayed therefore an allowance of their claim, that the sequestration might be removed and the profits restored to them. 25 March, 1653. "The Commissioners in Lancashire to certify and Mr. Reading to report."

(First Series, Vol. xcix., No. 3,885, fols. 32, &c.)

fo. 32. "Gentlemen,

"We have, in observance of yor order of the 29th of January, 1650[-1], made upon the peticõn of Rich. Asheton, of Croston, gent., Exãied wittnesses for proof of his delinquencie, and have suffered him to examine witnesses in his defence (copies of all wch exãinacõns are herewith sent). And wee further humbly certifie y^t his Estate in ye begining of ye first wars was wholly sequestred for delinquencie, in wch condicõn wee found him, and is since soe continued, wch wee leave to yor better judgm^ts. And rest

"Yo^r honno^s humble Serv^ts,

(Signed) "EDW^D ASPINWALL,
"G. PIGOT."

"Preston, ye 10th of
"May, 1652."

fo. 33. Examinations taken at Preston, the 11th day of April, 1561, touching the delinquency of Richard Asheton, of Croston, Esq.

Elizabeth Banester, of Eccleston, widow, sworn, said that immediately after John Banester, her husband, was slain at Bolton, when Prince Rupert had taken that town, and his forces were in Lancashire, Richard Ashton came to deponent's house, riding on horseback, and took from her

a four-year-old ox, which she never received again, but believed the same was killed at Croston, where he lived, as he drove the ox in that direction, and she had heard it so reported, and further, that Mr. Ashton told her that Lieutenant Banester (who was her husband's son) should pay deponent for the same before he should have that tenement under him, the said lieutenant being then banished from his house by reason of the said prince's forces, and that then lately Mr. Ashton sent for deponent (being as she remembered about two months then ago), and said that he would pay deponent for the said ox, but up to then had not. Taken 10 April, 1651, at Preston.

William Jumpe, of Croston, glover, sworn, said that when Prince Rupert was at Bolton with his forces, deponent, being there a soldier for the Parliament under the command of Captain Hugh Hyndley, was taken prisoner by the said forces, and put into the church at Bolton aforesaid, and the day before Bolton was taken there came Richard Ashton, abovesaid, Esq., and told deponent that before the day following he should be released from his imprisonment, and he said that he desired Mr. Ashton to lend him and one Richard Hodgson, his fellow-prisoner, half-a-crown, but Mr. Ashton refused him, though he (Mr. Ashton) was much indebted to Hodgson.

fo. 34. John Yate, of Maudesley, husbandman, sworn, said that at the time Prince Rupert's forces were in the county deponent was appointed by Mr. Asheton to fetch some cattle belonging to Mr. Hyett and one George Dandy, who was going towards Manchester, or some of the Parliament's quarters, to be secured from the enemy. Whereupon Mr. Ashton, deponent, and one William Halliwell, they being servants to the said Mr. Ashton, took from Mr. Hyett's servants fourteen head of cattle, and brought them to his own house, and after drove them into Cheshire to a place called Printen [? Pointon] being then the enemies' quarters.

William Hodges, of Croston, examined on oath, said that at the time of Prince Rupert's forces being in the

county, examinant having newly come home from one escape from Bolton when it was taken by the enemy, the aforesaid Richard Asheton came to deponent's house with a drawn sword, and took him by the throat with his hand, and put him to a chamber within his own house, and appointed one William Hollewell to guard the door, and after deponent was kept in the said chamber about three hours, Mr. Ashton caused William Holewell to bring this deponent forth of the said chamber, and Hollewell led deponent by one arm, Mr. Ashton following with drawn sword, and took him to the Hall of Croston, and put deponent in the dog-house, thence he was removed into another room in the house, where he, deponent, was kept until he put in Richard Hodgson and William Hesketh as his bail. He said that he, deponent, should make satisfaction for such sums of money as he had surveyed forth of the said Mr. Ashton's estate, he, examinant, having formerly been an agent for sequestration for the same by an order from Colonel Rigby and Colonel Shuttleworth. And he further said that about a month then after, he, deponent, was fetched to Lathom House by the appointment of Mr. Ashton, and there continued until he, deponent, gave a bond for payment of £12 to Mr. Henry Ashton, his brother, and made payment of £7. 10s. to Mr. Richard Asheton, and afterwards the said Henry Ashton came to deponent's and fetched eight metts [measures] of malt and eight metts of oats towards discharge of the said £12. And he further said that at the same time of his imprisonment before he was enlarged he was forced to enter into three bonds of £12 to the said Richard Ashton, which said bonds both to Mr. Henry and Richard were then in their custodies.

fo. 35. Ellen, daughter of John Dandy, said, on oath, that she, together with Margaret Breckell and Margaret Hodges, was driving cattle of Mr. Hyett's and her father's towards Chorley, with an intention of driving them to Rivington, where a part of the soldiers of the Parliament party lay, when William Holiwell and John Yates followed them and took the same, being four of her father's, others

of Mr. Hyett's, and, as she had heard, drove the same to Croston and thence to Cheshire, the said John Yates and William Holliwell being then servants to the said Mr. Ashton, as she believed.

fo. 36. William Holliwell, of Eccleston, miller, sworn, said that at the time Prince Rupert with his forces prevailed in the county deponent was servant to Mr. Richard Ashton, of Croston, and being in bed at his said master's house his master came unto him early in the morning and told him he might rise and go with his master to seek for some beasts that were taken away; that night he got up and went along with his master towards Chorley, and coming near the town Mr. Ashton desired deponent and one John Yates to go into the town to seek for the beasts. They went and there found sixteen head of beasts standing in the town, and one Margaret Hodges, of Croston, was attending these cattle. Deponent going to drive the cattle away she desired that she might have four of them left behind, but the beasts then running towards Croston deponent only delivered two of them. Deponent and Yates following towards Croston met his master, who accompanied deponent and assisted in driving the cattle into his master's ground at Croston and there left them. Deponent afterwards heard that some of the cattle belonged to Mr. Hyett, vicar of Croston, and George Dandy, who were friends to the Parliament.

Henry Ashton, of Croston, gentleman, sworn, said that when Lathom House was a garrison against the Parliament he then and there saw Richard Ashton, Esq. (brother to deponent), and further that he then conceived and believed that he was then and there a prisoner, but deponent believed that he was then about some occasions of his own, and he further said that he saw William Hodges there a prisoner at the same time, and Mr. Ashton told deponent if he would release a debt of £12 which Mr. Ashton owed him then Hodges should be released. He further said that he then releasing the said debt of £12 to his brother, Hodges was set free, and with others entered into bond with deponent to pay him the said £12.

fo. 37. John Hodges, of Bretherton, yeoman, sworn, said that he, in the year 1644, when Prince Rupert with his forces was in the county, heard that William Hodges, of Croston, was prisoner of Richard Ashton, of Croston, Esq., and that Richard Hodgson and William Croston had passed their words for his appearance, and being sent for to the Hall at Croston this deponent saw him in their custody, and deponent and others entered bond to Mr. Ashton for £24 to him for the said William Hodges' release, and when they had given security the said Hodges was released.

fo. 38. Richard Hodgson, of Croston, yeoman, aged forty-three years, sworn, said he saw Mr. Ashton take Hodges prisoner at the time Prince Rupert was in the country, and said that Mr. Ashton had a drawn sword in his hand at the time that he took him out of his own house, and took him to the Hall at Croston, with a drawn sword in his hand, and there detained him prisoner. Mr. Ashton said Hodges had been engaged as agent in the sequestration of Mr. Ashton's goods, and deponent believed for that he was arrested; confirmed the other witnesses as to giving the bond, release of Hodges, &c.

Christopher Barrowes, cross-examined on behalf of the Commonwealth, said he did not remember whether he was present when Hodges was taken prisoner, nor whether he was in Croston at that time; but said that he went along with the soldiers that carried him prisoner towards Lathom; further he said not.

Examinations taken on behalf of Richard Ashton, Esq., on the 29th January, 1651[-2], at Ormeskirke.

fo. 39. Henry Ashton, of Croston, sworn, said that Richard Ashton, Esq., did not at any time anywise entreat or procure deponent to take Hodges prisoner either to Lathom or any other garrison, but said that he, deponent, was at Croston when Hodges was prisoner at Lathom, but who he was taken by deponent knew not; and some of Hodges' friends came and solicited and desired deponent to endeavour to get him out of prison; and deponent said

that about three months after that time there were three metts of malt taken from Hodges, which deponent procured him again. The malt was taken by Captain Kaye and his men, as he had heard; to get him out of prison deponent paid £12.

Robert Turner, of Mawdesley, yeoman, sworn, said that the writing then showed to him, and whereupon the Commissioners for sequestration, or some of them, had subscribed their names, dated 23 August, 1643, purporting to be a Commission to sequester two-thirds of Mr. Ashton of Croston's estate

fo. 40. as a papist, was a true copy of the original; he believed the copy to be in the handwriting of Mr. William Ashton, of Croston.

Mr. William Ashton, of Croston, confirmed this.

John Hodges, of Bretherton, deposed that he, at the request of William Hodges, went with him and sealed a bond to Mr. Ashton, but deponent did not anywise perceive that Hodges was forced or compelled to do so by Mr. Ashton.

fo. 41. Samuel Thorpe, of Croston, husbandman, sworn, said that in 1644, about three weeks after Bolton was taken by Prince Rupert, and shortly after his march out of the county towards York, deponent went along with Richard Ashton, of Croston, Esq., to the house of William Hodges, to demand some goods of the said Mr. Ashton's from Hodges, but said that Mr. Ashton did not then in his sight, or to his knowledge, draw his sword against Hodges, or take him by the throat, or use any other violent or uncivil carriage towards him, but what further passages happened between them deponent knew not, he remaining half an hour only; he had heard that Hodges then entered into bond with Mr. Ashton for the money, but how much or when to be paid he, deponent, knew not, and he believed that the said bond, if any such was so given, was given in lieu of the goods demanded from the said Hodges.

fo. 41. James Wareing, of Eccleston, yeoman, sworn, said that in 1644, when Prince Rupert prevailed in the county, he was told by Elizabeth Bannester, of Eccleston,

widow, then late wife of John Bannester (who died in the Parliament's service, as deponent had heard) that she agreed with Mr. Richard Asheton, of Croston, for certain rents and beast scores, and in lieu of a sum of money to be paid by her to Mr. Asheton had delivered to him one ox steer.

fo. 42. Christopher Barrowes, of Lathom, husbandman, sworn, said that when Lathom was a garrison against the Parliament, there being a sum charged upon the township of Croston and it not being paid to the said garrison of Lathom, deponent, with others, then soldiers, came into Croston, where they took William Hodges prisoner, then constable of that town, and that the same was not procured by Mr. Ashton, of Croston, to this deponent's knowledge.

fo. 43. Examinations taken at Preston, 7 of September, 1652, on behalf of Richard Ashton, Esq., of Croston.

William Eccleston, agent for sequestrations within the Hundred of Leyland, examined on oath, said that he received a commission in 1644 (which he still had, signed with the names of many of the then Committee of the county) dated 15 April in that year, authorising and requiring him to sequester for the use of the Commonwealth all the real and personal estate of all delinquents, and two third parts of all papists within that hundred. That immediately after the receipt of the said commission he made enquiry after the estate of the said Richard Ashton, and found his estate then sequestered for popery and delinquency against the Parliament by Mr. Richard Durninge, George Dandy, and William Hodges, and that according to the aforesaid commission deponent immediately [inhibited] the then above-mentioned persons from intermeddling any further in the said sequestration, and that he then entered and sequestered all the estate he could discover, and disposed of it according to orders, to the use of the Commonwealth; from that date the profits he accounted for to the old committee, so long as they continued to act, which was about January 25th, 1649[-50]. That Mr. Ashton did not reside at his own house for several years after his

estate was first sequestrated, but, as deponent had heard, was in the enemies' quarters, that for several years after the estate was sequestred Mr. Ashton did not address himself to the committee by whom the sequestration was laid on, nor did show himself aggrieved for being sequestred as a delinquent, nor did he make an attempt to ascertain what the charge of delinquency against him was until then of late, or why he was adjudged a delinquent, and further, deponent said he had paid a fifth of the profits to the wife and children during the time the said committee acted, which fifth part had been allowed on petition.

fo. 44-45. William Hodges, Richard and William Eccleston were also examined.

fo. 47-48. Letter from Preston, signed by E. Aspinwall, John Sawrey, and Robt. Cunliffe, dated 19 November, 1652, referring to the different orders received and proceedings taken, and mentioning the examinations which they had taken, enclosing copies and other points.

(First Series, Vol. xcix., No. 3,963, fols. 367, &c.)

fo. 370. Letter from Preston, dated 21 February, 1650[-1], signed by Peter Holt, Robt. Cunliffe, and G. Pigot, mentioning that in observance of the order made on the petition of Matthew French, dated 24 December then last, they had taken examinations of witnesses touching the rent charge or annuities on the said order mentioned (copies sent), and they certified that the lands out of which the said rent charge was issuing were those under sequestration for the delinquency of Richard Asheton, of Croston, Esq.

fo. 367. Examination of Richard Ashton, of Croston, Esq., taken at Preston 18 January, 1650[-1], which mentioned that Thomas Ashton, his late grandfather, who died in 1621, shortly before his death lawfully conveyed to feoffees all his messuages, &c., in Croston, Mawdsley, and Longton, in trust to the following uses,—from his death to them and their heirs for fifty years, on condition that they should pay to Henry, Hillary, and John Asheton, grand-

children of the said Thomas (whose father died in the lifetime of the said Thomas) £20 each, and also for raising portions for his granddaughters, and payment of his debts and annuities, which the said feoffees did; and subsequently examinant, as heir-at-law to Thomas Ashton, his elder brother, who was heir to Thomas his grandfather, continued the payments until the estate became sequestered, but could not longer continue them. He could not certainly say where the deed of feoffment then lay, but he had heard it was in the hands of Elizabeth Finch, of Croston, widow and relict of William Finch, one of the feoffees.

fo. 368. Peter Wilding, of Croston, and William Patten, of Preston, gentlemen, were also examined.

Roger Ashton, of Newton.

(First Series, Vol. iv., No. 72, fol. 299.)

fo. 299. Petition of Roger Ashton, of Newton; prayed that he might be admitted to contract for his estate, which was sequestrated for recusancy, according to the Act of 21 October, 1653. Referred 6 January, 1653[-4], to Mr. Readinge.

See also under Thomas Ince and Thomas Price.

Thomas Ashton, of Penketh, Gentleman.[1]

(Second Series, Vol. xxviii., No. 1,473, fols. 151, &c.)

fo. 151. Delinquency; in arms against the Parliament. He laid down his arms and submitted himself unto Sir

[1] The particulars here given furnish an important link in the descent of Ashton, of Penketh, and confirm the partially tentative pedigree set out by Dr. Venn (*Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Cheshire*, N.S., Vol. ii., p. 13). Thomas Ashton, the compounder, was the second, but eldest surviving, son of Thomas Ashton, of Penketh, by Katharine, daughter of Robert Brock, of Upton, Cheshire. He was baptised at Warrington, 28 July, 1616, and buried at Farnworth, 18 February, 1675[-6].

John Meldrum, knight, and to the Deputy Lieutenants in the county, in November, 1644, as John Holcroft, Esq., one of the members of the House of Commons, certified. Took the National Covenant in the county, and subsequently took it before Benjamin Spencer, minister at "Bowe," 10 April last, and the Negative Oath 7 May, 1646.

He compounded on a particular which disclosed that he was seized to him and his heirs in possession of the manor of Penketh, in the county of Lancaster, and of divers lands and tenements to the same belonging, and of a wind mill and water mill there, being of the yearly value of £28. 10s.; also of an estate in old rents, parcel of the said manor, worth £9. 15s. 8d.; also in right of his wife of certain lands, &c., in Newtown, Cheshire, worth £27 a year; also from the death of his mother, Mrs. Katherine Ashton, of other lands in Penketh, worth £60 a year; also of other lands in Penketh and Great Sankey coming to him at the expiration of eight and a half years, held for that period free by one Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzwilliams, worth £50 a year.

He claimed a deduction of £30 per annum, being £10 each to his younger brothers, Andrew and William Ashton, and to his sister, Christian; also a further charge made by his father of £600, £200 each to his three other daughters, Katherine, Elizabeth, and Margarett, and £5 per annum to each of them till the principal was paid. Fine, £192. 8s. 4d.

fo. 154. His petition.

fo. 155. Certificate signed by Benjamin Spencer, declaring that petitioner at the time was residing at the house of Mr. Peter Warburton, in the town of Bromley, parish of Bowe, Middlesex, and voluntarily took the National Covenant.

fo. 157. Certificate signed by John Holcroft as to petitioner voluntarily laying down his arms, submitting himself, &c., dated 4 May, 1646. Also on same folio, affidavit sworn by petitioner, 6 May, 1646, before John Page, as to the genuineness of the certificates and other matters.

fo. 159. Particular of his estate; "as for his psonall estate he hathe nothinge but the cloths to his backe."

Thomas Ashton, of Westbank, Yeoman.

(Second Series, Vol. xxxvii., No. 2,071, fols. 353, &c.)

fo. 353. Delinquency, adhering to the forces "rayed" against the Parliament in the first war.

He compounded upon a particular which disclosed that he was seized of a copyhold estate of two lives of and in two messuages, with certain lands lying in Westbanck, of the yearly value of £8. 2s. Fine, £16. 4s.

fo. 356. Petition.

fo. 357. Particular.

For Elizabeth Askew see John Calvert.

Nathaniel Atkins, of Broughton, Chirurgeon.

(First Series, Vol. xcviii., No. 3,849, fols. 385, &c.)

"Gentlemen,

"Wee have Received some informacõns touchinge the Delinquencies of John Byrom, of Salford, Gent., William Holland, of Clifton, gent., and Nathaniel Atkins, Phisician; wee have given orders for Securing their estates, and have sent Copies of the Informacõns inclosed wch wee humbly submitt to yor consideracõns, and desire y^t^ speedie direccõns for our further proceedinges therein may bee given to

"Yo^r^ humble Servants,

(Signed) "PETER HOLT,
ROB^T^ CUNLIFFE,
G. PIGOT."

(Marginal Note)
"Yo^u^ have instruccõns w^t^ to doe in such cases as these if yo^u^ receive not perticular order from us."

fo. 385. John Briddocke, of Chetham, yeoman, sworn, said that whilst the house of Lathom was kept as a garrison against the Parliament, he several times, for three or

four months together, saw a gentleman called Dr. Atkins, subsequently married to Mrs. Stanley, of Broughton, in the said garrison, and that he was employed as a physician or surgeon within the said garrison, and said that Raph Fletcher, of Whitefield in Pilkington, who was then a soldier in the said garrison, likewise saw the said Doctor Atkins in the garrison aforesaid.

William Grundie, of Preston, sworn, said that he being then formerly a prisoner in the garrison at Lathom, whilst the same was kept against the Parliament, and continuing there for the space of a fortnight, during that time he saw Dr. Atkins, who since then married Mrs. Stanley, of Broughton, very conversant and familiar with the officers of that garrison, and employed as a physician or surgeon there, and said that being twice called before the governor and officers of the said garrison, he saw the said Dr. Atkins sitting with them in council, as he conceived, and further said that Oliver Hoghton, then servant to Mr. Richard Hind, of Preston, surgeon for the Parliament's forces, being likewise taken prisoner there, the said Dr. Atkins procured his enlargement. Sworn at Manchester, 24 April, 1651, before Peter Holt and Robt. Cunliffe.

(Second Series, Vol. xlix., No. 3,203, fols. 549, &c.)

fo. 549. Delinquency, adhering to and assisting the forces raised against the Parliament in the late wars. He petitioned 18 July, 1651, stating that his estate had then lately been seized, but never sequestred. He compounded upon a particular which disclosed that he was seized in right of his wife (being her jointure by a former husband), and for her life only, she being sixty years of age and very infirm, of and in one messuage and certain lands thereunto belonging, lying in Broughton, of the yearly value of £20. Personal property, £10. 10s. Fine, £31. 15s. (29 July, 1651.)

fo. 552. Petition.

fo. 553. Particular.

For John Atkinson see John Miller.

Miles Atkinson, of Torisholme.

(First Series, Vol. iv., No. 85, fol. 656.)

fo. 656. Petition which shewed that petitioner had been summoned before the Commissioners of Sequestrations for Lancashire, in pursuance of an order to them directed, to show cause why he had not paid in a fine imposed upon him for delinquency, being the sum of 40s., the same being so small and he very poor, having a wife and many children to maintain, he was informed he would not be called upon for the same, but had with much difficulty then provided the money, and prayed for their order for receipt thereof to the treasurer, so that he might be discharged. 3 August, 1653. "The fine with due interest to be received, and thereupon a discharge."

fo. 665. A previous petition on the same subject (15 June, 1653).

fo. 668. Order 26 August, 1652, to sequestrate his estate.

fo. 671. 15 May, 1649. Original petition. Fine, £2.

fo. 674. Particular of his estate, three acres of land, worth £1 a year.

Peter Atkinson, of Ellel, Clerk.

(First Series, Vol. iv., No. 85, fol. 653.)

fo. 653. Printed certificate approving of Mr. Peter Atkinson, of Ellell, in the county of Lancaster, to be a person qualified to preach the Gospel, and fit to receive such augmentation as had formerly been settled upon him or the place where he preached. Order and authority to pay him dated 13 June, 1654; signed, John Nye, registrar.

Ann Audland, of Euxton, Widow.

(First Series, Vol. xxvi., No. —, fol. 862.)

fo. 862. Petition from William ffarringdon, the elder, of Werden, which shewed that by the death of one William Audland petitioner was interested in and entitled to one wind mill and certain lands lying in Penworth [Penwortham] in the county of Lancaster, in which Audland had but a life interest, yet on the pretence that the said estate belonged to Ann, widow of the said Audland, the Lancashire Commissioners had sequestrated two third parts of the same for her recusancy, and refused, without an order from the Commissioners above, to discharge the sequestration. Prayed for an order for discharge or to examine his title, &c. (17 March, 1651[-2]). "The Commissioners to examine and certify; referred to Mr. Reading."

(First Series, Vol. lxxxii., No. 2,653, fol. 349.)

fo. 349. Petition shewing that two-thirds of her property was sequestered for her recusancy only. She therefore prayed to be admitted to contract for the same. (13 January, 1653[-4].) Referred to Mr. Reading.

John Ayckridge, of Arkholme, Clerk.

(First Series, Vol. lxxxiv., No. 2,875, fol. 545.)

fo. 545. Printed certificate exhibiting that petitioner, then of Arckolme, co. Lancaster, was a person qualified to preach the Gospel, and therefore to receive such augmentation as had been formerly settled upon him, or the place where he preached. Signed by John Nye, registrar, dated 3 June, 1654.

John Baines, of Nether-Wyersdale, husbandman.

(Second Series, Vol. liv., No. 3,611, fols. 481, &c.)

fo. 481. Petition, in which petitioner conceded that he had adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament in the second war; he was not worth £200.

fo. 483. Particular by which it appears that he was seized for life in a messuage and lands lying in Nether Wyersdale, worth £1. 10s. a year. Fine, £3 (12 May, 1649).

Thomas Baldwen, of Walton-in-le-Dale, husbandman.

(First Series, Vol. lxxxi., No. 2,556, fol. 199.)

fo. 199. Petition. He, being sequestered for recusancy, desired to be admitted to contract for his personal estate according to a provision in an Act passed 21 October, 1653; he annexed a particular, and desired the Commissioners to observe that the discovery of his personal estate was made on his own accord (24 November, 1653). Referred to Mr. Reading to report.

Jennet Ball, Widow.

(First Series, Vol. lxxviii., No. 2,441, fol. 614.)

fo. 614. Petition from John Travers and Peter Houghton, of Windle, which disclosed that Sir William Gerrard, bart., about the year 1640 demised to Peter Travers, of Windle, a messuage in Windle for the lives of Jennet Ball, widow, and James and John Travers, sons of the said Peter, at a rental of 8s. 10d. a year; that Peter afterwards assigned his interest to petitioners for certain uses, intents, and purposes, and a certain deed of assignment was expressed; that two-thirds of the premises were sequestered

for the recusancy of Jennet Ball, for some special interest in the moiety thereof, she being in possession of the whole, and notwithstanding that she was dead the Lancashire Commissioners refused to discharge the sequestration without an order from above.

Petitioners therefore prayed for that or an examination of their title (24 May, 1655). "Commissioners to certify; Mr. Reading to report."

William Ballard, of Speake.

(First Series, Vol. xxxii., No. 999, fols. 254, &c.)

fo. 254. Petition from John Hunt, of Speake, yeoman, and Oliver Braunbill, of Kirkbie, husbandman, which shewed that whereas Sir William Norres, Sir Cuthbert Clifton, knights, John ffleming and John Poole, esquires, by their indenture dated the 25th of September, 1630, for the considerations therein mentioned, demised to William Ballard and Anne his wife, and their assigns, a messuage and tenement, with certain lands thereunto belonging, lying in Speake aforesaid, to have and to hold unto the said William Ballard and Anne his wife, and their assigns, for the life and lives of the said William Ballard and Anne his wife, and the longer liver of them; that the said William Ballard being then dead, Anne, by her indenture dated 14 July, 1655, for the considerations therein expressed, demised to petitioners and their assigns all and every the said tenement, with the appurtenances lying in Speake aforesaid, and all the estate, right, title, claim, and demand whatsoever of her the said Anne Ballard in and to the said premises. But in regard that two third parts of the said premises were sequestered for the recusancy of the said William Ballard, the Commissioners for Sequestrations in the said county (notwithstanding that the said William was dead) refused to discharge the said two third parts from sequestration without an order from above. Petitioners therefore prayed for an order directing the

Lancashire Commissioners to discharge the said two third parts, or otherwise to take the examinations of the petitioners and of such witnesses as they should produce in proof of the particulars aforesaid (4 September, 1655). "The Commissioners to examine and certify; and referred to Mr. Reading."

Richard Bamber, of Lower Moore, Gent.

(First Series, Vol. v., No. 113, fols. 513, &c.)

fo. 513. Report of Mr. Readinge. Petitioner desired an allowance of an estate in certain lands in the county of Lancaster, which had been sequestered for the delinquency of John his father, who was dead, and who had but a life estate in it.

Mr. Reading found that Richard Bamber, of Morehouse, in Carleton, co. Lancaster, grandfather of petitioner, by deed dated 16 January, 1631[-2], for the advancement of his children and settling all and every the messuages, mills, lands, tenements, reversions, and hereditaments, with appurtenances in Carleton and Great Poole, Great Marton, Great Bispham, and Great Polton, wherein he stood seized of an estate of inheritance in possession, reversion, or in use, and also all those messuages, &c., in Carleton, commonly called the Moore or Moore-House, then in the tenure of the said Richard Bamber or his assigns, to and for such uses, and for the use of such person or persons, and upon such conditions, limitations, and agreements as not only are mentioned in the deed, but also in or by any other act or deed in writing made under his hand, or by his last will, did give, grant, enfeoff, and confirm to John Bamber, of Poulton, and Henry Parker, of Whittingham, in the said county, gentlemen, their heirs and assigns, all and singular the said messuages, &c., and also the said messuage and lands called the Moorehouse, to hold to the said John Bamber and Henry Parker, their heirs and assigns, to the use of himself for life, and after his decease, of and in the

said messuages, lands, and premises in Carleton aforesaid called the Moore or Moorehouse, to and for the use of Thomas Helme, Thomas Bamber, and John Bamber for and during the life and pure widowhood of Jennet Bamber, his then wife, she keeping herself sole, chast, and unmarried; of, in, and concerning all the residue and remainder of the said messuages, milne, and premises, and likewise of, in, and concerning the said messuages, lands, &c., in Carleton aforesaid, called the Moore or Moorehouse, before limited to the use of the said Thomas Helme, Thomas Bamber, and John Bamber, from and after the longest liver of him the said Richard Bamber and Jennet his wife, to and for such uses, intents, and purposes, and for the use and behoof of such person and persons, and under and upon such conditions, limitations, and agreements as should be mentioned, declared, limited, demised, willed, or appointed in or by any act or deed in writing made, sealed, or published by him the said Richard Bamber, or by his last will and testament, and to no other uses, intents, conditions, or agreements in any wise to hold of the chief lord or lords of the fee and fees thereof by rents and services thereof due and of right accustomed. As by the counterpart of the said deed produced under the hands and seals of the said John Bamber and Henry Parker appeared.

He found endorsed on the back of the said counterpart that the 16 day of February, 1631[-2], quiet and peaceable possession and seisin was given, made, and delivered by the said Richard Bamber, the grandfather, in his own person to John Bamber, one of the feoffees, in the mansion or dwelling house of the said Richard Bamber, called the More or More-house, in Carleton aforesaid, in the name of the whole messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments contained in the said deed, who did execute the same by setting the hand of the said John Bamber upon the ring of the doore of the said house, and by attournament of the said tenants.

Thomas Dixon proved the sealing, delivering, and executing of the said deed, he being present, and was by

and present to the livery and seisin and attournment of tenants upon the back of the deed. He wrote the deed. James Tailer deposed (except as to the writing of the deed) to the same effect. John Bamber, one of the trustees, deposed that the deed was so sealed and delivered about the time it bears date.

Mr. Readinge also found that Richard Bamber, by his will dated 17 January, 1636[-7], did accordingly declare, limit, and appoint that after the several estates ended, which are limited and declared in and by the said deed of ffeoffment, he did thereby dispose of all his messuages, lands, mills, and hereditaments in Lepoole, commonly called Black-poole, to the use and behoof of Thomas Bamber, his eldest son, and his heirs, and did thereby further declare that his will was that the said trustees, their heirs and assigns, should stand seized of and in all and singular other the said messuages, lands, and premises, and of every part and parcel thereof, to the use of John Bamber, his second son, father of petitioner, for life, and after to the use of the first son of his body, and to the heirs males of the first son lawfully issuing, with several remainders over. Remainder in fee to the right heirs of the said Richard Bamber as by the said will appeared, which was produced under the probate thereof dated 7 November, 1639.

Thomas Bamber, sworn before the Commissioners of Lancashire, said that he knew Richard Bamber, then late of Moorehouse, deceased, in his lifetime, who was grandfather to Richard Bamber, the petitioner, and likewise knew John Bamber, his then second son, deceased, father of Richard, the grandson. The said Richard Bamber died about thirteen or fourteen years then ago, and was buried in the parish church of Poulton, and the said John Bamber died about two years then since in the Isle of Man, but he was not by at his death or burial; and he further said Richard, the petitioner, was eldest son and heir of the said John Bamber deceased; and further that the will shown to him was the last will of the said Richard Bamber, the

grandfather, and that deponent was one of the executors, and that he, with Jennet his mother, and wife of the said Richard, proved the will in form of law according to the custom then used before William Armsteed, clark, then deputy-commissary, and Miles Harling, public notary.

Thomas Dixon deposed that he wrote the will and was a witness to it.

William Bamber confirmed the evidence of Thomas Bamber above.

The Commissioners of Lancashire in a communication accompanying the depositions taken 28 June, 1653, stated the estate had been sequestrated since the year 1643 for the delinquency of John Bamber, a papist, and as then yet continued.

The Lancashire Auditor certified that in accounts for that county exhibited 7 June, 1653, the estate stood as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
"John Bamber, of Carleton, a papist and delinquent, His tenement in Carleton and Laton farmed to Captain Roger Bamber for - - - - - - - - - -	22	10	0
His tenants rents at Pentecost and at Martinmas - - - - - - - - - -	1	4	6"

Mr. Bailey certified that the said John Bamber had been returned from Lancashire in the then last list of sequestered persons as a papist delinquent, and was in the last Act for sale, p. 1782 (28 December, 1653).

fo. 519. Petition of Richard Bamber, of Lower Moore, praying that an order might issue discharging the premises, allowed to him on an appeal. "31 May, 1654. Other order, 5 January, 1653[-4] (sc. 1153)." "The clayme is allowed, and arreares since the death of the father."

fo. 520. Communication from the Commissioners for Compounding, dated 5 January, 1653[-4], declining to remove the sequestration off the premises, but allowed him the arrear since the death of his father.

fo. 524. Report by the Commissioners for removing

obstructions on the case, dated 4 May, 1654. Ordered that the estate called "ye Moore or Moorehouse, and ye messuages, land, and ten^{ts} in great Layton, great Marton, great Bispham, and great Pulton be allowed unto Richard Bamber, ye grandchild and petitioner, and his heirs males, according as the same are limited, declared, and appointed."

fo. 530. Affidavit of Richard Bamber, of Lower Moore, gentleman.

fo. 535. Certificate declaring what proceedings had been taken in the case (29 November, 1653).

fo. 536. November 30th, 1653. Certificate signed William Moyer. Extract from the books of the county of Lancaster, showing the annual value.

fo. 539. Affidavit of Richard Bamber, sworn 29 November, 1653.

fo. 541. Petition of Captain Roger Bamber, of the Moore, guardian to Edward Bamber, an infant, aged about ten years, showed that the father of the said Edward had been sequestered for recusancy and delinquency, and that petitioner had addressed himself to the then late Committee for the County of Lancaster, who allowed a fifth of his father's estate for his education and maintenance, and ordered petitioner (being his kinsman) to bring him up in the Protestant religion, which he had done; but that the Commissioners refused to pay him the fifth part without orders from the London Commissioners. Prayed for this allowance. Allowed (5 December, 1650).

fo. 543. Petition of Richard Bamber, gentleman, eldest son of John Bamber, deceased (28 June, 1653).

fo. 545. Petition of Roger Bamber, of Carleton, praying for an order for the confirmation of a lease of the estate of John Bamber, deceased. "27 May, 1653. The Com^{rs} cannott at p^{r}sent order anything herein."

fo. 546. Order to Lancashire Commissioners to enquire into the case of Richard Bamber.

fo. 548. Petition of Richard Bamber, praying for the order to request the Lancashire Commissioners to take examinations, &c. (23 November, 1653).

Edward Bamford and Elizabeth Barret.

(First Series, Vol. v., No. 112, fol. 507.)

fo. 507. Petition which shewed that Thomas Eccleston, late of Wrighinton, deceased, by indenture dated 1 March, 1648[-9], assigned all his title and interest of a parcel of land, meadow, or pasture called Little Tomhey, in Maudsley, containing three acres, to Henry Eccleston, of Wrightington, in trust for Elizabeth Barret, then late wife of Laurence Barret, of Mawdesley aforesaid, deceased, and for Mary Eccleston, then the wife of petitioner, for the natural love and affection to the said Elizabeth and Mary, being his daughters, and for their better preferment and other causes. The said Thomas Eccleston assigned another messuage in Mawdesley to Richard Walton, of Little How, and Thomas Porter the younger, for the use of petitioner. Prayed an order to Commissioners of Lancashire to discharge the sequestration. Referred to them to examine; Mr. Readinge to report (12 July, 1655).

Edward Bamforth, of Bretherton.

(Second Series, Vol. liv., No. 3,629, fols. 609.)

fo. 609. Petition and Particular. He was seized of a messuage in Bretherton, under the Earl of Derby, worth £7 a year; he was indebted in the sum of £140. Fine, £15. 15s. (17 May, 1649).

For **William Bankes** see **Thomas Ince.**

For **Henry Bannester** see **William Jump.**

Richard Bannester, of Altham, Esq.

(First Series, Vol. v., No. 120, fols. 694, &c.)

fo. 694. Petition of Richard Bannester, of Altham, Esq., which shewed that Nicholas Bannester, petitioner's grand-

father, by his ffeoffee deed, dated 2 March, 5° Jacobi [1607-8], assigned all his desmesne lands at Altham and elsewhere to Robert Holt, of Stubley, Esq., and others, in trust for the use of his son, Nathaniel Bannester, petitioner's father, for life, and after to the heirs male of his body and their heirs male lawfully begotten. The estate became sequestered for the delinquency of petitioner's father the said Nathaniel, who was then dead, leaving petitioner his only son and heir, who was conformable and a friend of the Parliament; the late Committee for Lancashire had discharged the estate, but the new Commissioners re-seized it; petitioner prayed for an order to the Lancashire Commissioners to discharge the sequestration.

fo. 698. Report by Mr. Readinge on this petition and case, by which it appeared that by a deed, dated 2 March, 1607[-8], between Nicholas Bannester, Esq., deceased, petitioner's grandfather, the said Nathaniel Bannester, petitioner's father, of the one part, and John Holt, Esq. and Dorothy his wife, of the other, and by fine levied at Lancaster Lent Assizes, 1607, the said Nicholas and Nathaniel Bannester settled the manors of Altham and Clayton and other lands there and in Padiham and Clayton and Pilling, in the said county, to the use and behoof of the said Nicholas and his assigns for life, without impeachment of waste, after his death to the said Nathaniel and his assigns for life, then to the use of Nicholas Bannester, then son and heir apparent of the said Nathaniel, and after his decease then to all of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sons of the body of the said Nicholas, in tail, with divers remainders over, in tail; remainder in fee to the right heirs of the said Nicholas, the grandfather, for ever.

It was found that Nathaniel Bannester was sequestered for delinquency, and that he died in October, 1649. That Nicholas Bannester, the son of the said Nathaniel, being next in remainder by the said conveyance after the death of the said Nathaniel, and being dead without issue in the

lifetime of his father Nathaniel, the premises did remain to the petitioner, he being the first son of the said Nathaniel, begotten after the said conveyance, and then the only son of the said Nathaniel.

It was found that the then late Committee for Sequestrations for the County of Lancaster by their order 29 January, 1649[-50], in regard it appeared so to them by the said conveyance that the estate did of right belong to petitioner, and as petitioner was a real Protestant and friend to the Parliament, ordered that he should then forthwith be admitted to enjoy the said estates without molestation. It was submitted to judgment whether petitioner should not be permitted to enjoy his estate (17 June, 1651).

fo. 702. Order of reference.

fo. 704. Communication from Lancashire Commissioners given in Vol. xcix., fol. 385 [see p. 129].

fo. 706. Deposition of John Sharples, of Blackburne, yeoman, a witness to the deed made between Nicholas Bannester, of Altham, Esq., and Nathaniel his son and heir apparent, begotten of the body of Elizabeth his now wife, and daughter and heir of Richard Elston, gentleman, deceased, and Elizabeth, the said Nathaniel's wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Barnaby Kitchen, late of Northmeales, Esq., on the one part, and John Holt, of Stubley, and Dorothy his wife, on the other. The deed being exhibited to him, he swore to its identity.

fo. 708. Petition of Richard Bannester, Esq.

fo. 710. Reference to Lancashire Committees.

fo. 712. Certificate from Lancashire Committee, dated at Manchester, 29 January, 1649[-50], signed by Peter Egerton, Edw. Butterworth, and Nic: Cunliffe, stating the reasons why they had removed the sequestration off the estate and ordered that petitioner should enjoy it.

fo. 714. Deposition of Matthew French, draper, of Preston, who swore he was present at the burial of Nathaniel Bannister, of Altham, Esq., and that he was interred in the parish of Garstange, in October, 1649; he further deposed that the ffeoffees of the deed, which was

still then in force, being Ralph Worthington, Esq., and John Cross, of Barton, refused to permit the friends of Richard Bannester, the heir to the said Nathaniel, to have custody of the deed, or carriage of it to London, to be made use of before the Honourables the Commissioners for Sequestrations, unless deponent entered into a bond of £300 to re-deliver the said deed to the trustees, which bond he had entered into (18 June, 1651).

(First Series, Vol. xcviii., No. 3,845, fol. 325.)

fo. 325. "Wee find that the estate of Nathaniel Banister, a papist delinquent, late of Altham, esquire, deceased, being in his lifetime sequestered for his delinquency, was freed from sequestration by order of the late Committee. His son, Richard Banister, Esq., who is conformable, enjoyed the same without an order from above." Desired instructions herein. Ordered to seize the estate until "it be received."

fo. 329. "Manch^r in Com. Lanc^r.

"Att ye Comittee, 29° Januar, 1650[-1].

"Whereas, itt appears to this Comittee by Deed in wrytinge, dated 2° Marcij, 5° Jacobi, R. [1607-8], That the estate of Nathaniel Banister, Esq., deceased (of wch hee was Tenant onely for Term of life), doth of right Belonge unto Richard Banister, sonne and heir of the said Nathaniel, who was in his life tyme sequestred for delinquencie. And ffor y^t the said Richard Banister is a Reall Protestant, and hath alsoe beene a freind to the Parliam^t and their proceedings,

Itt is ordered that the said Richard Banister shal be forthwith ꝑmitted to Enjoy his said Estate without lett or molestacon by the Agents for Sequestracõn of any ꝑte thereof within this County. And the said Agents are to observe the same in all things accordingly.

(Signed) PETER EGERTON.
EDW. BUTTERWORTH.
NICH. CUNLIFFE."

Vera Copia.
Ex^d ꝑ E. Wall.

(First Series, Vol. xcix., No. 3,967, fol. 385.)

fo. 385. Letter dated Preston, 12 April, 1651, signed by Robt. Cunliffe and G. Pigot, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 4th March then last, in the matter of the above, they had examined one witness in proof of the deed in the said order mentioned, the other witnesses being dead, and they certified that Nathaniel Bannester, Esq., deceased, father of petitioner, was in his lifetime sequestrated as a papist delinquent, and that petitioner was conformable to the Church of England, and not to their knowledge sequestrable.

Thomas Bannester.

(First Series, Vol. xcviii., No. 3,859, fol. 458.)

fo. 458. Petition from Sir Richard Hoghton, relating to a close of land lying in Walton, sequestered for the recusancy of one Thomas Bannester, then deceased.

fo. 459. Communication from the Lancashire Commissioners. Examinations taken at Preston, 22 June, 1652, upon an order dated 26 August,[1] 1652.

fo. 461. Examinations of James Waring, of Walton, yeoman; Richard Tasker, of Walton.

ff. 463-4. Duplicates of these examinations.

fo. 465. Communication from Lancashire Commissioners, dated 16 July, 1652.

(First Series, Vol. lxxxv., No. 3,022, fols. 495, &c.)

fo. 495. Interrogatories administered on behalf of Sir Richard Houghton, bart., by virtue of an order from the Commissioners above, dated 6 April, 1653:—

1. Whether deponent knew Sir Richard Houghton? If so, how long?

[1] By a subsequent document it appears this should be "May."

2. Whether he knew that Sir Richard was lord and owner of a close or closure of land lying in Walton in the Dale sequestered for the recusancy of Thomas Banister; what estate had the said Bannister therein, and was it determined? If so, how did deponent know it?
3. To whom, upon such determination, ought the estate to go?

Examinations on behalf of Sir Richard of Richard Tasker, of Walton in the Dale, yeoman.

fo. 496. Of James Wareinge, of the same, gent.

fo. 497. Interrogatories administered on behalf of the Commonwealth to both the above.

fo. 499. Letter from Lancashire Commissioners, dated at Preston, 24 October, 1654.

fo. 501. Set of similar papers relating to a tenement held during his life of one Henry Award, of Walton.

ff. 507-11. Third set relating to a tenement held by Robert Hothersall, then deceased, lying in Grimsargh.

Ann Bannister, of Castleton, Widow.

(First Series, Vol. v., No. 120, fol. 673.)

fo. 673. Her estate being under sequestration for her recusancy only, she petitioned to be allowed, according to the Act, to contract for the two third parts of it (29 December, 1653); referred to Mr. Readinge.

Christopher Bannister, of Walton.

(First Series, Vol. iv., No. 72, fols. 241, &c.)

fo. 241. Report of Mr. Reading, 6 July, 1654, on the petition of James Ashton, of Preston, gentleman, Lancaster, desiring that two thirds of a messuage and barn and

about twenty-one acres of land, in the said county, sequestered for the recusancy of Christopher Bannister, deceased, might be discharged from sequestration. He found that Bannister, being a recusant, two parts of his estate in Walton had been sequestered, and let to several persons at a rental of £20 a year.

It was deposed by Hugh Woodeworth that Christopher died about three years then ago, and that Ralph Bannister was his eldest son and heir.

That Ralph, by the name of Ralph Bannister, of Brockhall, by indenture dated 23rd May, 1654, in consideration of £267. 6s. 8d., sold to petitioner, his heirs and assigns, all that messuage, land, &c., lying in Walton in the Dale, and all and singular the following closes of land, namely, the Mosse field, the Knowe field, the Midle field, and the higher and lower meadows, containing twenty-one acres of land, then in the occupation of Isabell Bancke, widow, and Evan Caterall, or one of them.

Richard Hodgkinson, gentleman, one of the witnesses, proved the sealing, &c., of the deed, and he was present when Isabell Bancke and Evan Caterall did attorn tenants to the petitioner; he saw part of the consideration paid and bonds given for some other part, and believed petitioner was chargeable with the payment of the remainder of the money to the brother and sister of the said Ralph Bannister.

Petitioner deposed that the deed was *bonâ fide*, and in consideration of the sum above named, deposed to the different payments made, and swore he, petitioner, had done nothing to prejudice his right and title, nor did he know of any reason in law or equity wherefore he ought not to enjoy the same.

Richard King, of Preston, gentleman, deposed that for several years then passed he had kept the accounts for the Commissioners for Sequestrations in Lancashire, and that he had delivered in an account to Auditor Browne of the sequestrations of the county on the 4th July then instant; but neither in that account or any other was there any

estate accounted sequestered as the estate of Ralph Bannister, of Brockhall; but there was an estate in Walton and Brockhall, and some other estate accounted to be sequestered as the estate of Christopher Bannister, a papist, but it was never sequestered or accounted as the estate of the son.

Mr. Bayley certified that he found that Christopher Bannister, from whom petitioner claimed, was not returned in the last list of sequestered persons from Lancashire, as sequestered for recusancy only.

Mr. Auditor Browne certified that the Commissioners for Sequestrations for the county of Lancaster, in their accounts exhibited 9 June, 1653, mentioned the two third parts of the estate of Christopher Bannester, late of Brockholes, yeoman, deceased, a papist, as let to several persons at a rent of £20, and he did not find in any return from Lancashire remaining in his possession that Ralph Bannister was or had been under sequestration.

It was submitted to judgment that petitioner should enjoy the estate according to his purchase, unless the premises stood sequestered for any other cause than the recusancy of Christopher Bannester, deceased.

fo. 247. 14 June, 1654. Order to refer to Mr. Reading.

fo. 249. Petition of James Ashton in the above matter, dated 14 June, 1654.

fo. 252. Deposition of Richard Kinge, of Preston.

fo. 253. Deposition of James Ashton, of Preston.

fo. 255. Deposition of Richard Hodgkinson, of Preston.

fo. 258. Deposition of Hugh Wadsworth, of Haighton.

fo. 260. Certificate of Mr. Auditor (Tho.) Browne.

fo. 262. Certificate of Mr. T. Bayley.

fo. 263. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Fowl.

fo. 265. Petition (original of petition on folio 249).

(First Series, Vol. v., No. 120, fols. 648, &c.)

fo. 648. Petition of Ralph Bannester, of Brockhall, yeoman, son and heir of Christofer Bannester, late of

Brockehalle, deceased, which shewed that his father was seized in fee of one messuage and lands in Brockhall and Walton, and two thirds of two tyth barnes in Whittle and Cuerdall, two thirds whereof were under sequestration for the recusance of Christopher Bannester deceased. Petitioner prayed an order directing the Lancashire Commissioners to examine witnesses as to title; that they should certify so that the matter might be referred to counsel (31 January, 1653[-4]). "The Commissioners in the country to certifie; Mr. Reading to report." R. M., R. W.

See also papers of **Thomas Osbaldeston.**

James Barker, of Blackrod, Yeoman.

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., fol. 195.)

fo. 195. His delinquency that he went into the King's quarters and stayed there some time. He rendered before December, 1645. His estate in fee, £2 a year. Personal estate, £58. 10s. 8d., for which his fine at a tenth, is £10.

(Second Series, Vol. vi., No. 284, fols. 429, &c.)

fo. 429. Delinquency, going into the King's quarters; he took the National Covenant in the county before the Committee and before William Barton, also the Negative oath on the 30th April, 1646; he compounded on a particular which disclosed that he owned three acres of land in Blackrode, value yearly £2. Personal, £58. 10s. 8d. Fine, £10. Petition.

fo. 430. Particular.

fo. 431. William Barton's certificate.

John Barker, Gent.

(First Series, Vol. vi., No. 132, fol. 297.)

fo. 297. Reference to Henry Tomlinson, of Lancaster, gentleman. Contract for purchase of a messuage, called Wheetely House, near Blackburn, and a messuage in Dutton, part of the estate of John Barker, gentleman, and he having paid the full purchase money, orders given to hand possession of the premises to him. Signed by the following: WI: LISLE. HENRY SEALY.
MATT: VALENTINE. ARTHUR SAMWELL.
WM ROBINSON.
Trustees for the sale of lands and estates forfeited to the Comonwealth for treason (12 August, 1653).

Thomas Barker, of Kirkby.

(First Series, Vol. vi., No. 132, fols. 417, &c.)

fo. 417. Report by Mr. Reading, based upon an order from the Commissioners, dated 23 May, 1651, upon the petition of Margery Barker, of Kirkby, widow, desiring the removal of the sequestration from two tenements in Kirkby and Maghull, whereof two parts were sequestrated for the recusancy of Thomas Barker, her late husband, deceased, whereby the lands were to come to her and her two daughters. He found that by an indenture dated 18 September, 1622, made between Sir Richard Mollineux, of Sephton, knight and baronet, of the one part, and Thomas, son of Richard Barker, of Kirkby, of the other, the said Sir Richard, in consideration of £34. 10s., demised a messuage lying in Kirkby, then or late in the occupation of Richard Barker, with lands, &c., to the said Thomas Barker, his heirs and assigns, for the lives of the said Thomas, and Margery Gildas, of Maghull, spinster, and the longer liver of them, "*reddendo*" 34s. 6d. yearly, and doing all such

duties and services as any other tenant of the said Sir Richard in Kirkby should yield and do for a like quantity of ground.

By another indenture dated the same day, between the said Sir Richard of the one part and Richard Gildas, of Maghull, of the other, the said Sir Richard, for the considerations therein expressed, granted to the said Richard Gildas and his assigns a messuage in Maghull then in the tenure of the said Richard, with its appurtenances, and one close of moss land containing three acres, to hold to the said Richard Gildas and his assigns during the lives of the said Richard, the said Thomas Barker, and the said Margery Gildas, daughter of the said Richard, and the longest liver of them, paying 14s. 8d. yearly, and doing such duties and services as theretofore had been done for the premises.

It was deposed by Robert Johnson, of Kirkby, yeoman, sworn before the Commissioners of Lancaster, that he knew Thomas Barker in his lifetime, eldest son of Richard Barker, of Kirkby; also that he knew Margery Barker, late wife of Thomas Barker, who was then living, that he was servant to Sir Richard Mullineux, and believed the name Richard Mullineux on the deed shown to deponent was in his own proper hand writing; he said that Thomas Barker died about two years then ago, and left Margery and two children who were "Conformable Protestants," and that two thirds of the said tenements were in the lifetime of the said Thomas Barker sequestered for his recusancy; and further said that all the witnesses to the said indentures were dead except William ffazackerley, who was so old and impotent as not to be able to travel from his house. Richard Atherton, sworn before the same Commissioners, deposed to the like effect.

It was certified by the said Commissioners that two thirds of the estate were sequestered for his recusancy in 1643; and John Case, the agent where the estate lay, certified that in some accounts made by Mr. Lathom in 1643-4-5, and some other accounts then since, that Thomas

Barker, now said to be deceased, was sequestered as a papist, and two third parts of the profits of his real estate for divers years had been received, and for anything that appeared in the said accounts he was not dealt with as a delinquent.

Submitted, whether the petitioner should not be permitted to enjoy the said on behalf of himself and children (1 October, 1652).

fo. 422. Order to refer to Mr. Readinge (30 March, 1652).

fo. 423. (23 May, 1651). Order to refer case to Commissioners of Lancashire.

fo. 425. Petition in which she mentioned that the estate at the death of her husband came to herself and their daughters Dorothy and Ann.

fo. 427. Communication from Lancashire Commissioners, dated, at Preston, 5 July, 1651, to the Commissioners in London, stating that in the case of Margery Barker they had examined several witnesses touching the title, and enclosed copies of the depositions.

fo. 429. Examination of Robert Johnson, of Kirkby, yeoman.

fo. 431. Examination of Richard Atherton, of Kirkby, husbandman.

fo. 432. Certificate signed by John Case, sequestration agent for the district.

fo. 434. Petition, same as on folio 425.

fo. 435.

"Sep. 7th, año Domi, 1650.

"These are to certefye all whom itt may concerne that Thomas Barker, of Kirkby, par: de Walton, Comitats Lancastr, Recusant, was interred in the parish church yeard of Walton, where that family use to bury their dead, upon or neare unto the 25 Daye of ffebruary, año 1649, in the evening, as papists used to do.

Ita testr NEUILL KAYE,
Vic. et Ministr Waltoneñs.
NICHOLAS BOULTON,
Parish Clarke."

fo. 437. Order by Lancashire Committee, dated 31° January, 1649[-50], that petitioner should have and enjoy the estate, but if any portion of it had been let, then the parties to retain same till end of their contract, she to take over their agreements. Signed by

PETER EGERTON,
EDW. BUTTERWORTH,
NICHOLAS CUNLIFFE.

Intr^r p Tho: Whalley.

fo. 439. Petition, dated 30 May, 1652, stating the certificates, &c., had been returned from Lancashire and praying a reference to counsel.

For Samuel Barker see Thomas Challoner.

Robert Barlow, of Urmston.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,029, fols. 387, &c.)

fo. 387. Letter dated at Wigan, 22 May, 1650, signed by Peter Holt, Robert Cunliffe, and George Pigot, mentioning that they had received the information enclosed touching the delinquent, Robert Barlow, of Urmston, but not being empowered to tender an oath in that kind they made bold to commend the same to their consideration, and would observe such directions for their further proceedings therein as from time to time they should receive.

fo. 388. The information of Richard Starkey, of Urmston, gentleman, taken at Wigan, the 22nd of May, 1650, who informed and said that he had by relation from James Heys, of Urmston, and John Shawcrosse, of Flixton, that Robert Barlowe, of Urmston, gentleman, at such time as Prince Rupert with his forces marched through that county joined in arms with those forces and marched along with them to the battle at York, and was there at the battle, and continued a long time after in arms with the said forces.

Sworn before Peter Holt and Robert Cunliffe the day and year above written.

George and James Barnes, of Claughton.

(First Series, Vol. xxxvii., No. 1,159, fols. 568, &c.)

fo. 568. Petition of John Lee, of Catterall, on behalf of George Barnes, an infant, which shewed that according to an order of the 17th October, 1651, several examinations had been taken by the Commissioners for Sequestrations in Lancashire for the proof of petitioner's title on behalf of the infant in connection with certain lands lying in that county, which proofs had been returned. He now prayed for a reference and report, 31 August, 1652. Referred to Mr. Brereton.

fo. 578.[1] Petition, which shewed that James Barnes, then late of Claughton, gentleman, did, by his deed lawfully executed, dated 14 of January, 11th of King James I. [1613-4], grant to Thomas Lee, petitioner's late father, and James Wilkinson, late of Thornly, and their heirs, as feoffees in trust, all that capital messuage and tenement in Claughton called Stubbin, and all other his lands, tenements, &c., for the uses in the said deed mentioned, namely, to the said James Barnes during his life, and after to George Barnes, his eldest son and heir, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and further shewed that the said George Barnes survived his father, and was lately dead; he left James Barnes, his eldest son, who also was dead, and George, the infant, was heir male, to whom the moiety of the premises ought to have descended, the other moiety having settled upon Agnes Barnes (petitioner's mother) during life; but as the moiety which ought to have descended to the infant George had in 1645 been sequestered for the recusancy of his father, petitioner could not enjoy the same for the infant's use, who had been carefully educated in the Protestant religion. He therefore prayed for an order directed to the Lancashire Commis-

[1] The intermediate papers relate to other cases.

sioners to examine into his title, &c. (17 December, 1651). "The Commissioners to examine and certify, and thereupon further order."

fo. 691. Report by Mr. Peter Brereton, dated 18 October, 1652, based on an order of the 31st August preceding, upon the petition of John Lee.

He found that James Barnes, of Stubbins in Claughton, gentleman, by indenture dated 14 January, 1621[-2], in consideration of a marriage made or intended to be made between George Barnes, eldest son and heir of the said James, and Agnes Wilkinson, daughter of James Wilkinson, as also for the establishing all his messuages, lands, tenements, &c., in his name and blood, and for other causes and considerations, gave and granted all that capital messuage and tenement with the appurtenances called Stubbins, and also all those messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, &c., lying and being in Claughton aforesaid, in trust for his own use for life, and after for the use of George Barnes and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten; in default of such issue, then to the use of several other the sons of the said James Barnes and the heirs male of their bodies successively; in default, then to the use of the right heirs of the said James Barnes for ever. Provided (amongst other things) that the said Thomas Lee and James Wilkinson, from and immediately after the death of the said James and George Barnes, should stand seized of one full moiety of all the premises to the use of the said Agnes (if she then were living) during her life in full satisfaction of her jointure and dower, as by an indenture (produced) appeared (without seal and much decayed). He found endorsed on the said indenture that on the 18th February, 1621[-2], the said James Barnes delivered possession and seizin of one parcel of land to Thomas Lee, one of the feoffees, in the name of the whole.

The sealing and delivery of this deed was deposed to before the Lancashire Commissioners by Anthony Pickering and John Adamson, two of the witnesses endorsed. Pickering further deposed that the said Wilkinson and

Lee, the trustees, were then both dead, and likewise James Barnes (the lessor), who had died about nineteen years then since; and that the lands in the said deed descended and came to George Barnes, eldest son of the said James, which George was dead, and was buried at Garstang Church on the 28th October, 1648, after whose death the lands came to the possession of James Barnes, eldest son of the said George, and father of the infant, which James died and was buried the 14th October, 1651; and that one-half of the said lands and premises after the death of the said James should have come to the possession of George Barnes, the infant son and heir of the said James, the other moiety having been settled by James Barnes, the infant's great-grandfather, upon Agnes Barnes, wife of George, during her life, and she was then living; after her death the said moiety ought to go to the uses in the said deed mentioned. He likewise said that two thirds of the whole premises, in the lifetime of the said George, became sequestered for his recusancy, and that George Barnes was then an infant about the age of two years.

John Adamson deposed to the same effect, and further that John Lee (the petitioner) was the eldest son of Thomas Lee (deceased), one of the feoffees.

These examinations were taken and certified by the Lancashire Commissioners, who also certified that the estate had been sequestrated for the recusancy of George, the father. So he submitted to judgment whether the two third parts sequestered for the recusancy of George Barnes deceased, father of the infant, ought not to be discharged from sequestration.

fo. 693. Order referring case to Lancashire Commissioners (31 August, 1652).

fo. 695. Order (same) dated (17 December, 1651).

fo. 697. Petition (17 December, 1651) copy.

fo. 699. Communication dated at Preston, 4 February, 1651[-2], signed by Robert Cunliffe and G. Pigot, mentioning steps taken, enclosing copies of examinations, and referring to other matters.

fo. 701. Examination of Anthony Pickeringe, of Catterall, gentleman, aged 50.

fo. 702. John Adamson, of the same, yeoman, aged 57, sworn before Robert Cunliffe and G. Pigot, 3 February, 1651[-2], at Preston.

(First Series, Vol. ci., No. 4,062, fols. 5, &c.)

fo. 9. Letter dated at Preston, 4 February, 1651[-2], signed by Robert Cunliffe and G. Pigot, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 17th December then preceding, made upon the petition of John Lee, of Caterall, on behalf of George Barnes, an infant, touching the execution of a deed mentioned in the said order, they had examined witnesses for proof thereof (copies enclosed), and they certified that the estate in the petition mentioned was sequestrated for the recusancy of George Barnes, the father, as was in the petition expressed.

fo. 5. Examinations taken at Preston, 3 February, 1651[-2], of Anthony Pickeringe, of Catterall, gentleman, aged 50 years, who was a witness to the indenture which James Barnes, then late of Claughton, signed, sealed, and delivered to James Wilkinson, then late of Thorneley, and Thomas Lee, then late of Catterall, dated 14 January, 19° James I. [1621-2], and further said that the said deed of trust was so sealed within a month of the day of the date thereof; that both the trustees were dead, and that James Barnes, the lessor, died about nineteen years then ago, and the lands in the said deed mentioned descended to George Barnes, eldest son of the said James; the said George also was dead, and was buried at Garstang Church on 28 October, 1648, by and after whose death the said lands came to the possession of James Barnes, eldest son of the said George, and father of the infant, which James died and was buried 14 October, 1651, and the one half of the said premises after the death of the said James ought to have come to the infant, the son and heir of the said James, the other half having been settled by the infant's

great-grandfather, James Barnes, upon Agnes, wife of George Barnes, for her life, she being then living, and after the said moiety to go to the uses in the said deed mentioned; that two-thirds of the estate was sequestrated for the recusancy of the said George, and that the infant was then of the age of two years or thereabouts.

fo. 6. John Adamson, another witness, deposed to the like effect.

Randle Barnes, of Sankey Bridge.

(First Series, Vol. vi., No. 140, fols. 857, &c.)

fo. 857. "To the Right Honoble the Comrs for Compoundinge, The humble peticõn of Randle Barnes, of Sankey bridge, in the county of Lancaster,

"HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That yor poore petr in the month of November last past, wth a smale vessell of the burthen of fower teene Tunns or there abouts, whereof hee was sole owner, for the hearinge ffishinge upon the cost of Ireland, havinge nothinge in his vessell but saulte and netts and other materialls, wch yor petr tooke to make his lieveing, & on his way it pleased god that a tempest did arise on the sea & Dryve yor petr into the Isle of Man, who by much indeavouringe gott thence & came to the port att Liurpoole in Lancr.

"And notwhstandinge yor petr hath alwaies beene faithfull to the Parliamt & Comon wealth of Englande, & alwaies beene readye & active for the transportinge of souldiers for Ireland, yet upon his arrivall as aforesaid at Liurpoole, by Informacõn of one Bromfield, a man of desperate fortunes & notorious malignante, whose estate is sequestred for betrayinge the Parliamt, as by a true Certificate hereunto annexed doth appeare, the said smale vessell and the goods in her are seized by the Coms of Lancr about 2 monthes since for the State's use, to the utter undoinge of yor poore peticõnr, his wife, and six smale children.

"May it, therefore, please yor Honors to take the

p^r^misses into consideracõn, & make an order to referr the examacõn & certifying of the same by the Gentlemen in Lancashire unto yor honor^s^, and if yor pet^r^ bee found guiltee hee will expecte no m^r^cye; only bee pleased further to order that in the Interim yor pet^r^ may have his vessell & goods restored, hee giuinge securytye to the full value of the same, & hee will pray," etc.

fo. 861. Similar petition. (February 19th, 1650[-1]. Commissioners to certify what they know, and referred to Mr. Brereton to report.)

Thomas Barnes, of Goosenargh.

(First Series, Vol. vi., No. 140, fol. 841.)

fo. 841. Petition, praying that an order might issue directed to the Commissioners of Lancashire to examine witnesses, &c., in his case. (24 June, 1653, granted.)

fo. 841. Petition in same matter.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,021, fols. 339, &c.)

fo. 348. Letter dated Ormeskirke, 22 of July, 1653, signed by E. Aspinwall and Ro: Massey, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 24th June then last, made upon the petition of the above, one of the persons comprised in the then late Act for sale, they had taken the examination of the said Barnes, also of another witness produced by him, and cross-examined them on behalf of the Commonwealth. Copies of the examinations and interrogatories enclosed.

ff. 339-40. Examination (greater part of it missing) of William Cottam and of petitioner.

fo. 343. Interrogatories administered to the witnesses.

fo. 341. Interrogatories administered on behalf of the Commonwealth.

fo. 342. Cross-examination of Cottam.

ff. 344-5. Petition.

(First Series, Vol. lxxxiii., No. 2,754, fol. 273.)

fo. 273. Petition from Edward Gallard, of London, which disclosed that petitioner was seized in fee simple among other things of a messuage and tenement in Goosenargh, theretofore leased to Thomas Barnes for life. Thomas Barnes, for his delinquency, was sequestrated. As Barnes was dead, possession ought to have come to petitioner; so he prayed that the Commissioners would test the truth of his statement, and after pass judgment as they might deem meet (23 June, 1654). Referred to Lancashire Commissioners; Mr. Reading to report.

Thomas Barnes, of West Derby, husbandman.

(Second Series, Vol. xxxvi., No. 2,016, fols. 705, &c.)

fo. 705. Petitioner desired to be admitted to compound for certain copyhold lands purchased by him from Thomas Wolfall, a delinquent. The lands were of the value of 50s. yearly, and Wolfall had, according to the custom of the manor, surrendered the lands into the hands of the lord of the manor of West Derby to the use of petitioner and his heirs. Fine, £7. 10s.

fo. 709. Copy of surrender.

fo. 711. Particular. Report dated 28 November, 1649.

(First Series, Vol. vi., No. 140, fol. 838.)

fo. 838. Petition, which shewed that petitioner had compounded for the delinquency and estate of Richard Woolfall, and paid the fine set, in April, 1649, yet, notwithstanding, by an order of 30 June, 1653, petitioner was returned to the Commissioners of Lancashire as not having paid the fine, and was summoned to appear before them and shew cause why he should not be sequestered for the non-payment thereof.

"3 November, 1653. To inquire if pd, and in case he have to certifie."

David Baron, of Deskin, Glover.

(First Series, Vol. vi., No. 123, fol. 768.)

fo. 768. Petition, which shewed that two third parts of his estate had been sequestered for his recusancy only; he petitioned according to the Act to be admitted to contract for the same. (23 December, 1653. Referred to Mr. Readinge.)

Lawrence Baron, of Sephton.

(First Series, Vol. vi., No. 123, fols. 772, &c.)

fo. 772. Petition, 19 August, 1653, which shewed that in a former petition [fo. 774], his grandfather being possessed of the moiety of a tenement called the Edge, in Sephton, for term of life only, two third parts of it had been sequestered for the grandfather's recusancy; the latter then being dead, he, petitioner, was entitled to it during the life of Alice, petitioner's mother, hers being the only life in it; prayed that an examination should be ordered and relief given to petitioner (11 November, 1652).

fo. 780. Mr. Brereton's report in the case of Lawrence Baron, of Sefton. By it it appeared that by an indenture dated 21 December, 1620, made between Lawrence Baron, of Sefton, yeoman, of the one part, and James Johnson, of Bootle, and Henry Tatlocke, of Kirkebie, yeoman, of the other, reciting that whereas Sir Richard Molyneux, knight and baronet, by his indenture of lease bearing date 28 of October then last past, for considerations therein mentioned, demised to Lawrence Baron, petitioner's grandfather, his heirs and assigns, all that his capital messuage and tenement called the Edge, lying in Sefton, to have and to hold to the said Lawrence, his heirs and assigns for the term of three lives, namely, for the lives of the said Lawrence, William, his eldest son, and Alice Tatlock, then wife of the said William, and the longest liver of them, at a yearly rental of £5. 10s. 4d., with divers other covenants,

grants, and agreements in the said indenture mentioned, the said Lawrence Baron, as well for and in consideration of the marriage then had between the said William Baron and Alice his wife, and for the sum of £200, £100 of which was to be paid to the said Lawrence before the sealing of the said indenture by Richard Tatlock, father of the said Alice, and the other £100 to the said Sir Richard Molyneux for the lease aforesaid, did grant, assign, &c., to the said James Johnson and Henry Tatlock all the said capital messuage, &c., to hold the same to the said James Johnson and Henry Tatlock and the survivor of them, and the heirs of the survivor, for all the term mentioned in the said indenture to the following uses, that is to say, the said James Johnson and Henry Tatlock to stand seized of and in all the houses and buildings above the lower "fflower" [floor] of the then dwelling-house of the said Lawrence Baron, with the one half of the said lower "fflower," two bayes of the shippon at the south end thereof, two bayes of the barn at the south end thereof, the one half of the kiln, all the garretts and the servants' chamber, all the hay-house at the end of the said garretts, the half of the cart-house and the calfhouse, two closes called the high fields, the Kowe-hey, the three Cuningries, the high Carr, the middle Carr, the great Orchard, the little Croe Orchard, the Garden before the house window, the one half of the Edg-Hestom at the south side thereof, the one half of the great Hemp yard, then in the occupation of Emme Aynesworth, together with one half of the courts and liberties belonging to the said capital messuage, lands, and premises, to the use of the said Lawrence for life, he paying yearly one half of the rents and duties due to be paid for the said capital messuage, &c., as also of and in all the rest and residue of the said capital messuage to the use and behoof of the said William Baron and Alice his wife during the life of the said Lawrence, paying during the term the other moiety of the rent, &c. After the death of the said Lawrence, one half for life to Elline Baron, then wife of the said Lawrence, the other to the use of the said William Baron for his life,

after his decease to the use of the said Alice for her life; after the decease of the said Lawrence and Elline, then of and in all that moiety limited before to the use of the said Ellen to the use of the said William for life, after to the use of his eldest issue male of the body of the said William lawfully begotten and to be begotten for and during the life of the said Alice Baron, if she the said Alice should survive the said William, subject to the rents and reservations due and for the same provided. That the trustees and all other persons to whom any use is appointed should suffer the said Emme Aynesworth to occupie all the little house and yard now in her occupation, together with one half acre of meadow ground lying about the middest of the said Edg-Hestom, being parcel of the said lands and premises, together with the summering of two kyne at the equal charges of the said Lawrence and William Baron for and during the life of the said Emma Aynesworth, if the term of lease so long continue. The said Lawrence Baron made Thomas Fletcher his attorney to enter into the said messuage and premises, and thereof delivered possession and seisin according to the effect of the said indentures.

Richard Booth, sworn the 8th December, 1652, before the Commissioners for Sequestrations in the County of Lancaster, deposed that he was by when Lawrence Byrom [*sic*], of Sephton, yeoman, signed, sealed, and delivered the said indenture of assignment, and he was present when possession of the premises was delivered unto the said James Johnson and Henry Tatlock; also that Lawrence Byrom [*sic*] died about September then last, and was buried at Sephton; and further said that on December 7th, 1652, he saw Alice Allison, mother to Lawrence Byrom [*sic*], the petitioner, grandson to the said Lawrence deceased, and that then she was alive.

James Ryce deposed that Lawrence Baron, the grandfather, departed this life a fortnight before Michaelmas in the year 1652, and was buried at Sephton, and that deponent was present at his burial.

Phillip Coney, sworn 4 October, 1653, deposed to the

same effect as to his knowledge of Lawrence, the grandfather, and William, the father of petitioner. Knew Lawrence, the petitioner, for twenty years then past; also confirmed the first witness in other points in his cross-examination for the Commonwealth. He stated that he knew no reason to hinder the petitioner, Lawrence Baron, from enjoying the said messuage and premises.

John Croston deposed that he knew the parties, and generally confirmed preceding witnesses.

The Lancashire Commissioners certified that the examinations were taken on oath, and further that upon perusal of the former agent's accounts they found that two thirds of the estate in question were in the year 1643 sequestered for the recusancy of Lawrence Baron, of Sephton, deceased, and so continued; but, there being no constant register till the latter end of October, 1645, for orders or things touching the sequestration, they did not find any orders or other entries touching the estate aforesaid other than what is expressed.

Mr. Baily certified that a Lawrence Baron was returned from Lancaster in the last list of sequestered persons as sequestered the 1st December, 1651.

Submitted to judgment whether the said two parts ought not to be discharged from sequestration (11 May, 1654). (Signed) "PETER BRERETON."

fo. 788. Certificate signed by T. Bayly exhibiting what proceedings had been taken generally in the case.

fo. 790. Certificate of auditor, Tho: Browne, that the estate was mentioned in the accounts as having been let to one James Rice at a rental of £10.

fo. 792. Order of reference to the Lancashire Commissioners.

fo. 796. Petition (11 November, 1652).

fo. 799. Interrogatories submitted to witnesses.

fo. 800. Communication dated Ormskirke, 26 January, 1654[-5], signed R. Aspinwall, Robt. Cunliffe, enclosing copies of the examinations in this case.

fo. 803. Second communication from Lancashire Commissioners, dated 4 March, 1653[-4], stating that on 12 October preceding they had sent two certificates in the cases of Lawrence Baron, of Sephton, and Wm. Abraham, of Thornton, with the interrogatories and examinations enclosed; but, being informed that the same had by some means miscarried, they sent duplicates.

fo. 805. Copy of the letter which accompanied the examinations when they were lost.

fo. 807. Interrogatories to be administered to witnesses for petitioner.

fo. 810. Interrogatories to be administered to witnesses for Commonwealth.

fo. 812. Cross-examinations.

fo. 814. Cross-examinations.

fo. 815. Cross-examinations.

[These are duplicates of the first set above referred to.]

(First Series, Vol. xcviii. [No. 3,848[1]], fols. 371, &c.)

fo. 371. Letter from Lancashire Commissioners, dated at Ormskirk, 26 January, 1652[-3], signed by Edw. Aspinwall and Robert Cunliffe, enclosing papers connected with a petition of the above.

fo. 313. Interrogatories administered:—

1. Did deponent know Laurence *Baron*, of Sephton, grandfather of Laurence above? Was deponent present when he signed a deed (shown to him) dated 21st December, 18 James I. [1620], made between the said Laurence and James Johnson, of Booth, and Henry Tatlock, of Kirkby? Was deponent present when living and seisin was delivered by Thomas Fletcher, named Attorney in the said deed?
2. Was the said Laurence dead? and, if so, when?
3. Was Alice Allison then alive?

[1] Crossed through.

fo. 374. Edward Bootle, of Sephton, and James Rice, of the same, were examined on these.

Robert Baron, of Wigan, Gent.

(First Series, Vol. v., No. 123, fol. 776.)

fo. 776. Petition, which shewed that in observance of an order from London the Lancashire Commissioners had taken and certified divers examinations touching the suspected delinquency of petitioner, and he could not obtain copies thereof without an order from the London Commissioners. Prayed for publication and copies of the said examinations, so that he might "speed his cause to hearing." "3 Aug., 1652, *publ.* to passe, if the Commissioners in Lancashire certify noe cause to the contrary within 14 dayes after notice hereof."

For **Elizabeth Barret** see **Edward Bamford.**

For **Richard Barrett** see **John Dilton.**

For **Hugh Barrow** see **James Leigh.**

Elizabeth Barton, Spinster.

(First Series, Vol. xcix., No. 3,965, fols. 375, &c.)

fo. 380. Letter from Preston, dated 24 June, 1652, signed by Robt. Cunliffe and G. Pigot, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 19th February, 1651[-2], on the petition of Cuthbert Tildesley, of Stanzaker, and his wife Margaret, executrix of John Barton, then deceased, they had examined witnesses in proof of petitioner's title to the messuage and lands in the petition mentioned, and for a proof of a deed therein likewise mentioned, and that they had also taken some examinations on behalf of the Commonwealth, copies of all which they enclosed; and

they certified that two thirds of the said messuage having been found in the possession of Elizabeth Barton, spinster, the same were sequestrated for her recusancy, and then so continued.

ff. 375-379. Examinations of Margaret Barton, of Ackley, spinster; Robert Edmundson, of Heesam, gentleman; Ann, wife of Richard Sanderson, of Bolland; William Walker, of Myerscough, husbandman; and William Gervis, of Nether Wyersdale, yeoman; Hugh Barton, of Claughton, yeoman; and Elizabeth, daughter of John Barton, of Claughton.

(First Series, Vol. xcviii., No. 3,873, fols. 559, &c.)

fo. 564. Communication from Lancashire Commissioners, dated at Preston, 6 September, 1652, mentioning that, in observance of an order of 15 July preceding, in the case of petitioner, Cuthbert Tyldesley, gentleman, and others, for further proof of their several titles and claims then in question before the Commissioners above, they had taken the examinations and enclosed copies, and they certified that they found that the estate in question was in the year 1644 sequestered for the recusancy of Elizabeth Barton, and had so continued.

fo. 559. Examinations taken at Preston on the 3rd and 21st August, 1652, of Margaret, wife of petitioner, and then late wife of John Barton, then late of Claughton, sworn, said that about twenty years then ago Thomas Parker, of Graystonlee, in consideration of £180 conveyed to her late husband a certain messuage and lands, parcel of the turbary or pasture called Graystonleigh in Bolland, by deed dated 9 December, 6° Caroli [1630], for a certain term of years therein mentioned; about four or five years afterwards (her husband, John Barton, being then dead) she received from Parker or some other, whom she certainly remembereth not, a certain sum of money not exceeding £80 towards the redemption of the said land. She said that her then late or present husband or she herself had never received any further sum so far as she knew,

nor had she or her first and then husband, or either of the two so far as she knew, released the premises; and she further said that for several years immediately after the date of the deed her said husband and she herself had enjoyed and received the profits of the estate, which varied from £5 to £7 a year in amount, but never reached high enough to satisfy the interest, and that her then husband was receiving about 40s. a year from a part of the estate.

ff. 560-562. Examinations of Cuthbert Tildesley, of Standzaker, Myles Harlinge, and Hugh Barton, son of petitioner's deceased husband and herself, aged 35 years.

Hugh Barton, of Clayton, Yeoman.

(First Series, Vol. vi., No. 128, fol. 178.)

fo. 178. Petition, which disclosed that two third parts of his estate being under sequestration for recusancy only, he desired to contract for them in accordance with the Act.

fo. 179. Duplicate.

For Thomas Barton see Cuthbert Parkinson.

Christopher Bate, of Croft.

(First Series, Vol. lxxxii., No. 2,661, fols. 379, &c.)

fo. 379. Petition.

fo. 382. Second petition (13 January, 1653[-4]). Referred to Mr. Reading.

John Bate, of Warrington, Gent.

(Second Series, Vol. v., No. 217, fols. 269, &c.)

fo. 269. His delinquency, that he deserted his home in the Parliament quarters and went to live in the enemies'

quarters. He compounded on two particulars, one under his own hand, one "returned out of the county." His property consisted of a life interest in a messuage and lands in the town of Warrington worth £11. 10s. per annum. Fined £11, April 9th, 1646; same paid April 11th.

fo. 272. "Wee doe hereby certify to all whom it may concern that upon Coll: Booth's desire John Bate was Released out of prison, and hath taken the Nationall Covenant and the Oath appointed by the Ordinances of Parliament of the 5th of Aug. last, as witnesse or hands subscribed this 24 of Decr, 1645.

(Signed) R. GREGGE.
T. HARDWARE.
JAMES GARTSYDE.
THOS PATRINGTON."

fo. 272. Petition of John Bate.
fo. 273. Detailed inventory of his goods.
fo. 274. "Particular" on which he desired to compound.

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., fol. 195.)

fo. 195. Similar to above, but not as full.

George Battersbie, of Bury Parish.

(First Series, Vol. ci., No. 4,096, fols. 297, &c.)

fo. 299. Letter dated at Preston, 25 November, 1653, signed by E. Aspinwall and Ro. Massey, mentioning that by an order of 19 July preceding, made upon the petition of the above, they were required to certify when the lands in question, parcel of the estate of Abraham Nabbs then deceased, were sequestrated, and other points. They certified that their predecessors in 1650 had "secured" the land as part of Oliver Nabb's estate, and they found other orders relating to the same land grounded upon an order of July 8th, 1651, made by the Commissioners above upon

the petition of George Battersbie for examination of his title, which they did, and enclosed copies; but they did not find any order for the actual sequestration of the land, either before the 1st December, 1651, or subsequently, neither was the land then sequestrated.

fo. 297. Order, 17 March, 1650[-1], directing Lawrence Owen, Agent for Sequestrations for Salford Hundred, to "secure" it. Petitioner claimed the land as having been assigned to him, he having joined Nabbs in bonds to pay several sums of money, especially the sum of £55 paid in hand.

fo. 298. A letter directing the Agent for Sequestrations to inform himself of the facts of the case.

GEORGE BATTERSBY, OF BURY PARISH, YEOMAN.

(First Series, Vol. vii., No. 145, fols. 1, &c.)

fo. 1. Petition, which shewed that petitioner, by assignment from Abraham Nabb, late of Bury, deceased, made in the year 1637, had and did then enjoy several parcels of land and some outhouses attached thereto, part of the estate of the said Abraham Nabb. Subsequently, in 1645, Oliver, son of Abraham Nabb, became a delinquent, and in 1651 the Commissioners in Lancashire sequestered so much of his estate as was then in his possession. The premises of petitioner were never sequestered, but the Lancashire Commissioners threatened then to sequester it. Prayed the benefit of the general pardon, and an order prohibiting the Lancashire Commissioners from further intermeddling with the said property. (19° July, 1653, the Commissioners to certify whether sequestered, 1° December, 1651. J. V., R. W.)

fo. 3. Similar petition, giving names of fields and other details.

For **Allen Battle** see **Henry Doughty.**

Richard Battey, of Netherborough, Husbandman.

(Second Series, Vol. liv., No. 3,613, fols. 493, &c.)

fo. 493. Petition. He was sequestered because he took part in the first war. He stated he was not worth £200.

fo. 495. Particular, by which it appeared he was seized of the moiety of a messuage with lands lying in Netherborough worth 50s. a year; that he stood indebted to Nicholas Tatham in the sum of £5. Fine, £7. 10s., 12 May, 1649.

Charles Baxter, of Newton.

(Second Series, Vol. xlii., No. 2,482, fols. 227, &c.)

fo. 227. Delinquency. Petitioner stated that he was never sequestered, nor judicially impeached, nor engaged in the latter war; but, doubting that he might be liable hereafter to sequestration for something by him said or done in relation to the former war, he (in observance of the late vote of Parliament of the 21st of March, 1648[-9]), petitioned; date, 28 June, 1649. He compounded upon a particular, which disclosed that he was seized of a lease for three lives of certain lands in Newton and in Warrington of the yearly value before the wars of £11. 13s. Personal property, £90. Also he was seized in fee to him and his heirs of and in a messuage and lands in Newton worth yearly £5. Fine, £21. 3s. (3 July, 1649).

fo. 230. Petition.

fo. 231. Particular.

William Baylton, of Barneker, Yeoman.

(Second Series, Vol. vii., No. 336, fols. 372, &c.)

fo. 372. Delinquency; refusing to take the National Covenant in the country, he living within a mile of Green-

haugh Castle, which was then one of the King's garrisons. For fear of being plundered and destroyed, he compounded on a particular which disclosed that he and his mother, Margaret Bailton, were the joint executors of the will of William Bailton, his father, and that there were debts owing to the estate of which his moiety amounted to £56. 6s. 7d.; that there were debts owing to him in his own right from various persons amounting to £211. 3s. 7d.; that he was seized in fee of certain lands and tenements "lying in the townes and fields of Barnaker" worth yearly £2. 11s.; also of a frank tenement of other lands and tenements for two lives in the same town worth yearly £4. 18s.; also "desperate" debts due to him £204. 18s. Fine, £70.

fo. 373. Order from Committee of Goldsmiths' Hall, dated 6 November, 1649, restoring petitioner to his estate, addressed to the Committee of Sequestrations for the County of Lancaster and all others whom it may concern.

fo. 374. Supplementary report, dated 11 June, 1649, signed by Jo: Brodinge.

fo. 375. Order that petitioner should pay £8. 6s. 8d. additional fine.

fo. 377. Particular of the additional asset.

fo. 379. Petition in relation to the new fine.

fo. 381. General petition.

fo. 382. Certificate by Wm. Barton that petitioner took the National Covenant on the 5th May, 1646.

fo. 384. Particulars of sums owing to petitioner, names of persons, amounts.

ff. 385-6. Particular of petitioner's estate, mentioning names of fields and acreage and separate rentals.

ff. 386-9. A particular exhibiting the joint sums due to petitioner and his mother, names of persons owing, and amounts. (No addresses.)

fo. 390. Certificate from Committee sitting at Goldsmiths' Hall, stating that petitioner had appeared before them on 1 May, 1646, entered his name and place of abode at the Black Swann, an inne in Holborne, near Barnard's

Inn, and was examined according to an ordinance of Parliament, dated 13 November, 1645; signed Geo: Heron, Clarke to the said Committee.

First Series, Vol. v., No. 101, fols. 290, &c.)

fo. 290. Petition, which shewed that he had formerly compounded and paid his fine, but that the Lancashire Commissioners set an additional fine on him of £8 on account of a debt owing to him by Anthony Pickeringe and Thomas Gerves; but as petitioner considered the debt "a desperate debt," he never desired to compound for it. ("11 July, 1653. Register to certify, etc.")

fo. 295. Petition offering now to compound for several sums which he had discovered were owing to him but not previously compounded for.

fo. 296. Names of debtors, also of debtors owing sums to him and his mother, as co-executrix of William Baylton, deceased.

William Baynes, of Wyresdale, husbandman.

(First Series, Vol. v., No. 102, fol. 304.)

fo. 304. Two thirds of his estate were under sequestration for recusancy. Petition, praying to be admitted to contract for the same, 13 January, 1653[-4]; referred to Mr. Readinge.

Rowland Beckingham, of Horneby, Gent.

(Second Series, Vol. l., No. 3,259, fols. 201, &c.)

fo. 201. Delinquency; adhering to and assisting the forces raised against the Parliament in the first war. He petitioned 25 November, 1651. He compounded upon a particular by which it appeared that by virtue of a lease

made by the Lord Morley, dated 4 January, 1640[-1], he was possessed of a term of eighty years (if he lived so long) of a mill called Tatham Mill, lying and being in the said county, worth beyond the reserved rent of £1. 6s. 8d. £8 yearly.

fo. 203. Petition.

fo. 205. Particular. Fine, £16 (2 December, 1651).

(First Series, Vol. viii., No. 208, fol. 658.)

fo. 658. Petition, by which it appeared he had compounded in December, 1651, and paid the whole fine on 17 January following. The Commissioners of Lancashire delayed to free the sequestration, alleging that Tatham Mill (compounded for by petitioner) was sequestered as the Lord Morley's, lying within the manor of Tatham, and not for the delinquency of petitioner.

That Lord Morley, by deed dated 4 of January, 1640[-1], conveyed the said mill to petitioner for life, which he enjoyed until the same was sequestered, as appears by the affidavits of Nicholas Bland and Luke Peirson. Prayed that as he had paid his full fine he might enjoy the said mill; also that he might have arrears of rent since he paid the fine, and that he might have an order to the Commissioners in Lancashire for that purpose (16 June, 1652). "Ref^d to Mr Brereton."

fo. 659. Nicholas Bland, of Hornebye, yeoman, sworn before the Commissioners in London, 20 May, 1652, deposed that he was present when the deed was signed, sealed, and delivered, dated 4 February, 16 Charles I. [1640-1], made by Lord Morley and Mounteagle to petitioner of a mill called Tatham Mill; there were others present; that petitioner was in peaceable possession of the mill by the virtue of the said deed from the date thereof till it was sequestered four years ago; that the mill was not worth £8 a year besides the reserved rent of £1. 6s. 8d.; that at that time it was "soe ruinated and out of decay, the wheeles brooke, and millstone worne soe neere, that little

or noething is made thereof; and better hee knowes to depose herein for that hee, this deponent, was Bayliffe to the said Lord, and before the said Sequestration collected the said rent reserved of £1. 6. 8 of the said Beckingham or his assignee, hee being within a mile of the said Mill.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS BLAND."

fo. 672. Luke Pearson, of Linghall, co. York, confirmed portions of the above.

fo. 673. Report by Readinge, mentioning the circumstances connected with the sequestration by petitioner, and that he had a lease for eighty years of Tatham Mill, in Hornebye, of the value of £8 yearly, for which his fine was £16, which he had paid. Stated that the lease was produced before him; that Nicholas Bland deposed to the facts summarised above; also Luke Peirson. Submitted to judgment whether petitioner should enjoy the said mill.

fo. 678. Receipt for amount of fine.

fo. 679. Order of reference to Mr. Readinge.

ff. 681-2. Petition.

fo. 683. Deposition of Nicholas Bland.

fo. 685. Deposition of Luke Peirson.

Anthony Beesley, of Burscough.

(First Series, Vol. viii., No. 190, fol. 136.)

fo. 136. Petition, by which it appeared he was seized of a small messuage and about two and a half acres of land in Burscough, which had been sequestered by the former Committee, and about 27 January then last past let to farm by the Commissioners in Lancashire to a stranger; "y^r peticõner, being aged 98 yeares, is like to be turned out of the premises and to goe a begging, haveing noe other livelyhood.

"Therefore, in tender commisseracõn of y^r peticõner's age, being impotent and almost blind, humbly prayes y^r hon^rs order to y^r said Com^rs that he may be admitted to

farme the same at the value which is already offered, for that the same is not leased by y^r Com^rs of the said County.

"And he will pray, etc.,

"ANTHONY BEESLEY."

"16 Feby., 1652[-3]. Ord: y^t if ye Contents of pet^n be true, the pet^r be forthwith admitted Ten^t to his estate."

Ellen Beesley and John Burnet.

(First Series, Vol. xxxvii., No. 1,159, fols. 445, &c.

fo. 445. Report by Mr. Reading, dated 10 October, 1652, upon the petition of Robert, Viscount Kilmorey, desiring that the sequestration might be taken off ten acres of land in Lancashire sequestered for the recusancy of Ellen Beesley, then deceased, and of another tenement sequestered for the recusancy of John Burnet, also deceased, both being lessees for life. He found that by indenture dated 8 March, 45 Elizabeth [1602-3], between Sir Thomas Gerrard, of Gerrard Bromely, in the county of Stafford, and John Beesley, of Barnaker, in the county of Lancaster, yeoman, the said Sir Thomas, in consideration of 18s. 6d., did demise and grant to the said John Beesley and his assigns all that messuage, &c., lying in Barnaker, within the lordship of Netherweirsdale, to have and to hold from the date thereof for one hundred years if the said John Beesley, Ellen his mother, and William Beesley his brother, or any of them, should so long live, *reddendo* 17s. 2d. yearly, as by the said lease (produced) appeared.

It was deposed by William Baylton, of Barnaker, examined before the Lancashire Commissioners, by virtue of an order of the 25th May, 1652, that Ellen Beesley, mentioned in the lease, was the last life in the lease: she died about the 25th January, 1649[-50]; and further that the said Ellen, by virtue of an assignment, was at the time of her death and before possessed of ten acres of land, part of the tenement

in the said lease mentioned, and that the said ten acres were only sequestered for the recusancy of the said Ellen, and so continued for the space of four years or thereabouts before her death; and further that the said ten acres and the residue of the tenement was of the inheritance of Charles, Lord Gerrard, then an infant, as also was the whole manor of Netherweirsdale, and was then the jointure of Dame Ellinor, Viscountess Kilmorey, and then late wife to Gilbert, Lord Gerrard, Baron of Gerrards Bromly, deceased; and he conceived that as petitioner had compounded for his estate and delinquency, he ought to have had the issues and profits of the said ten acres and the rest of the tenement in the said lease from the death of the said Ellen Beesley. Thomas Leigh confirmed this witness.

He found that by another indenture, dated 10 August, 37 Elizabeth [1595], made between the said Sir Thomas Gerrard and William Burne, of Netherweirsdale, yeoman, the said Sir Thomas, in consideration of £25 therein alleged to have been paid, demised to the said William Burne all that messuage in Netherweirsdale then in the tenure of the said William Burne or his assigns, to have and to hold from the sealing and delivery thereof for the lives of Nicholas, Richard, and William Burne, sons of the said William, and the survivor and survivors of them, rendering to the said Sir Thomas Gerrard, his heirs or assigns, yearly a rent of 7s.

It was deposed by John Burne, of Netherweirsdale, that Nicholas Burne, the last life mentioned in the lease, died about the 30th November, 1651, and that at the time of his death and before he was possessed of a messuage and tenement lying in Netherweirsdale, and that the said messuage, &c., was sequestered for the recusancy of the said Nicholas Burne, and so continued for six or seven years or thereabouts before his death. He conceived the said messuage ought to have reverted to Robert, Viscount Kilmorey, true owner and inheritor of the said messuage and tenement.

So he submitted to judgment whether the sequestration of the premises should not be discharged for no other cause than as aforesaid.

fo. 450. Order of reference to Mr. Reading.

fo. 451. Petition (15 July, 1652).

fo. 452. Petition (25 March, 1652; pencil correction, "May").

fo. 455. Communication, dated at Preston, 23 June, 1652, signed by Robt. Cunliffe and G. Pigott, mentioning that they had examined witnesses on oath, copies of which they enclosed; also referring to other matters connected with the case.

fo. 457. Examination of William Bailton, of Barnaker, gentleman, and

fo. 458. of John Burne, of Netherweirsdale, husbandman, sworn 22 June, 1652.

fo. 461. Communication, dated at Ormskirk, 27 December, 1651, signed by Edw. Aspinwall, Robt. Cunliffe, and G. Pigott, mentioning that they had taken the examination enclosed and other references to points in the case.

fo. 463. Examination of John Shawe, of Dutton, co. Chester, gentleman, who deposed that he had heard that the desmesne of Wedicar, the mill and kiln there, were in the year 1646 farmed by the Public Agents at the rental of £50 a year, and that the mill and kiln at Garstange belonging to the said Lord Kilmorey were farmed in the same year for £30, less taxes; and further that several out pastures called Rack Moss, rents, tithe, and chief rents, belonging to the said Lord Kilmorey, amounted in the year 1646 to £6. 13s. 4d., and that the old rents within the manor of Netherweirsdale belonging to the said Lord Kilmorey amounted to £100 a year; and, as he had heard, the bailiffs of the said manor, from whom he had several times received the said rents for the use of the said Lord Kilmorey, had reported and affirmed to the same effect. (Sworn 5 August, 1651, before Robt. Cunliffe, G. Pigott.)

fo. 464. William Fife, of Weddicar, gentleman, deposed that he had farmed the said desmesne at Weddicar and the

mill and kiln there, and for the year 1647 had contracted with the Public Agents and conditioned to give for the same £50, and £30 for Garstange mill and kiln, repairs, &c., to be deducted out of the said rents. In the year 1648 examinant raised a very small rent out of the estate, for the Scotts' army coming the same was wasted, and much of the profits consumed by the said army, and out of the profits of the said Weddicar desmesne and kiln and mill and Garstange mill and kiln for the year 1649 he received £150; and he further said that he had a lease for many years then to run from Lord Kilmorey, if his lady so long lived; he had laid out £150 in repairs, yet to any sufficient farmer he was willing to let out the same for £160 a year, but what the property was worth before the late wars he could not say, neither could he say what the rest of Lord Kilmorey's property in the county was worth, he, examinant, having been much out of the country before the wars, but he had heard that immediately before the late wars the desmesne at Weddicar and the mill and kiln there, and the kiln and mill at Garstange, had been let at £180 a year. (Sworn 5 August, 1651.)

fo. 465. William Townend, of Barnacker, yeoman, examined, said that he had heard and believed that the desmesne at Weddicar and the mill and kiln there, and other the estate of Lord Kilmorey, had been before the sequestration thereof farmed to Captain John Fife (deceased) or to his mother at a rental of £200, but whether they had the heriots or any the boones and services thereunto belonging he knew not, only he said the old rents were then being paid to the said lord; and he further said the property mentioned above was well worth over and above the charges a yearly rental of £120. (Sworn at Preston, 9 December, 1651.)

fo. 466. John Charnock, of Barnaker, yeoman, examined touching the yearly value of Lord Kilmorey's estate, said that before the sequestration the desmesne, mill, and kiln at Garstange, together with the fishing in Wyer, and the fines and perquisites of Wyersdale Court, and some moss

rents, were farmed at £200 a year, as he the examinant had heard old Mrs. Fife, some time farmer thereof, affirm.

fo. 467. Communication, dated at Ormskirk, 25 December, 1651, signed by Robt. Cunliffe, Edw. Aspinwall, and G. Pigott, mentioning that they had taken the evidence of witnesses as to the value of Lord Kilmorey's estate, and enclosed copies.

fo. 469. Deposition of Thomas Leigh, of Barniker, yeoman, sworn 3 July, 1651.

ff. 472-473. Papers relating to his Cheshire estate.[1]

fo. 475. Petition, 4 January, 1651[-2].

fo. 477. Petition, 29 May, 1651; "to ex. & certify."

fo. 479. Petition, which shewed that in December last (no date on petition) the then Committee of Commons (only), sitting at Goldsmiths' Hall, imposed a fine on petitioner of £3,760, consenting to abate £1,200, part thereof, in consideration of tithes valued at £120 a year to be settled according to order of Parliament, whereunto petitioner submitted and in the April preceding settled the said tithes accordingly, paid £1,280 ready money into the Treasury, and gave bonds for £1,280 more, agreeing to pay the latter sum within ten days.

It appeared that petitioner had failed to raise this second £1,280, but, having property in Cheshire, he in the month of May intended to raise the money required upon that, as many of his tenants came to him and compounded for leases, "but in June then last it pleased the good will of God to visite both citie and countrie wth a greivous Plague & Pestilence, by reason whereof they that had compounded, & those Tennants who were desirous to compound, could not come to yor Peticõner to perform their Agreements nor the others to treat, wch sicknes hath continued ever since, and is at this present in 30 severall Villages, Hamletts, and Townes w^th^in the said Countie, &

[1] The papers below (folios 479, 489, &c.) are given as found in the Lancashire Composition Papers. They refer, of course, to the delinquency of Lord Kilmorey, and not to the recusancy of Ellen Beesley or John Burnet, and are concerned chiefly with his Cheshire estate.

w^th^in three miles of yor Peticõner's owne Dwelling house (tenne miles distant from Chester, amongst his owne Tennants there). And clipped money is so frequent in the Countrye that it is not possible to receive £20 together but the one half or more is such money as will not passe in the South of England. These are the just and true reasons wherefore yor Peticõner hath not as yet payd in the second moietie of his ffyne, which he humblie prayes yor Lo^pps^ & the rest to take into consideration & to grant him respite 6 monthes longer." In the interim and to shew that petitioner "did neither neglect or forget" their honours, he declared he was then prepared to pay into the Treasury the sum of £200. Petitioner conceived that by the Articles of Oxford (whereof he claimed the benefit as one included in the said articles) the rents, &c., of lands of all such as entered their names as compounders should from that time remain in the tenants' hands, to be restored to the compounders when they should have perfected their compositions. There remained in the possession of the inhabitants of Wrenbury (Cheshire) one year's tithe due the last year, 1646, before petitioner passed the same away in April last; he therefore prayed for an order directed to the inhabitants of Wrenbury to pay and yield to petitioner all such tithes as did accrue to become due unto him in the said year 1646, which then remained in their possession by their (the Commissioners') order upon the Oxford Articles.

fo. 481. Petition (without date), which shewed that petitioner claimed in right of his wife, and appears to have been presented chiefly with the object of calling attention to the doings of one Evan Wall, clerk to the Committee at Preston, who, though by the votes of Parliament he ought not to have bargained for anything under sequestration, had, as it appeared by the petition, by indirect means wrought Mrs. Fyffe (an ancient tenant on Lord Kilmorey's estate who was herself a staunch Parliamentarian, and had lost two sons and a son-in-law in the service at Bolton) out of her so long continued possession, and got himself into

the mills, &c., which she held, at a rental of £30 a year, out of which he was to have an allowance for all charges. He prayed them to restore Mrs. Fyffe to her holding.

fo. 484. Petition (no date).

fo. 485. [1] Petition (25 May, 1652) referred to Lancashire Commissioners to examine and certify.

fo. 487. Petition (15 July, 1652) presented to correct a mistake in describing one of the witnesses as John, when it should have been Nicholas Burne. Referred to Mr. Reading to rectify such mistake as he shall find.

fo. 489. Petition which shewed that as a portion of his fine the Commissioners had consented to take the impropriate tithes of Wrenbury and Nowall, co: Chester. He prayed that they would (as they had done others) allow him twelve years' purchase for the tithes (he could have as much on a lease of three lives); if they declined to accept the tithes at that rate, to accept the same at such rate as the instructions and resolutions of the Committee allowed, and that they would remove the sequestration off his estate, grant him permission to go down into the country, afford him competent time to raise moneys out of his estate to discharge his second payment, and lastly to grant him an order to the Committee at West Chester for the restitution to him of all his evidences and writings there then remaining or elsewhere at their disposal.

fo. 491. Petition praying for time to complete his payments in towards his composition.

A pencil memorandum on this document fixes the date of it as 16 November, 1648.

fo. 493. Communication addressed to the Committee of the Lords and Commons sitting at Goldsmiths' Hall. "Robert, Viscount Kilmorey, in answer to the certificate of Thomas Malbone, Tho. Harwar, and Robert Wilkes, Sequestrators of the Hundred of Namptwich, co: Chester, dated 21 July, 1648, Informeth & Sayeth,—It's true that

---

[1] This petition fixes the date of the petition on fo. 479, namely, 30 November.

before these unhappy troubles the salt house, ats salt works, in the said certificate named were worth £200 per annum, and that he hath not compounded for the same, for these reasons following, *viz*t. The said Salt House and works lying & being within one mile of the Town of Namptwich, where there are great store of salt works, the inhabitants there, conceiving the Salt Works at Austerstone to be an hindrance to them for their vent of salt at Namptwiche, did wilfully destroy the same 5 years then ago & upwards by letting the fresh water into the Salt Spring, and pulling down the frame, and filling up the pit with stones & rubbish, and making it past hopes of all recovery, ever since which time the State hath lost the benefit of the said works, there having not been one penny profit made thereof for 5 or 6 years last then past. That the Viscount, at the time of his composition, omitted to name the said Salt Work, it being of no value, but destroyed beyond recovery; nor was it possible to recover the same without an outlay as great or greater than at first, and he conceived if he did recover the said works he ought not to compound."

fo. 497. A particular of the estate.

fo. 499. Petition (29 May, 1651).

fo. 503. Petition, April, 1652.

fo. 505. Copy of a particular of Lord Kilmorey's estate in Cheshire and elsewhere, giving the dates of sequestration, dated 24 March, 1651[-2], signed by R. Sherwyn, Auditor.

George Beesley, of Haighton, Yeoman.

(First Series, Vol. viii., No. 190, fols. 137, &c.)

fo. 137. Petition referring to former petition and order to Lancashire Commissioners, which stated that they had refused to take petitioner's affidavit in some material points unless they had a special order in that behalf, inasmuch as he was a party interested.

Prayed for the order. "11 Aug., 1652. Wee can do nothing in this till ye title be determined."

fo. 145. Report by Mr. Leech (21 February, 1652[-3]) as to what proceedings had been taken in the case (at this date nothing further had been done).

fo. 138. Petition of George Beesley, of Haighton, 9 May, 1652, on which the reference to the Commissioners of Lancashire was based.

fo. 142. Certificate as to what proceedings had been taken in the matter (21 February, 1652[-3]).

fo. 144. Petition desiring to be allowed to compound for his estate forfeited for treason (16 June, 1653) referred to Mr. Readinge to report).

fo. 147. Report by Mr. Brereton on the case of George Beesley, of Haighton, dated 22 November, 1652, by which it appeared that Thomas Beesley, petitioner's father, of Haighton, yeoman, had by indenture dated 1 February, 1640[-1], in consideration of Lawrence Sudall and petitioner having undertaken to pay for the said Thomas to Thomas Walmesley, Esq., £45, to Edward Brown £60, to Thomas Rassonn £6. 5s., and to George Eules £20, and in consideration of petitioner paying £30, assigned all that messuage and tenement in Haighton and Whittinglea, in the tenure of the said Thomas Beesley, unto Lawrence Sudall and petitioner, to hold for one hundred years, at a rental of 20s. The sealing and delivering of the indenture was proved by Hughe Wadsworth and George Charnley, two of the witnesses. Hugh Wadsworth further deposed that the said Thomas Beesley, at the execution of the deed, acknowledged to have received the £30; that by virtue of the lease the petitioner was in actual possession of the premises sequestered from Thomas Beesley in 1642. Deponent believed the £60 to Edward Browne was not paid because the said Browne, after George Beesley absented himself from the county, took possession of ten or eleven acres of the premises, the same being his security for the said £60, and had ever since up to this time enjoyed it freed from sequestration; believed that

Browne's security continued for at least forty years from then, and that the said messuage then under sequestration lying in Haighton, and the reversion for one hundred years of the said ground in possession of Brown lying in Haighton and Whittinglea, ought to belong to petitioner; believed that petitioner had paid all the consideration money except the debt to Brown and £15, part of Thomas Walmesley's debt; and deposed that five or six years then since the said Thomas Beesley, being so poor, was not able to satisfy the assessments for the premises, one Captain Alexander Thompson or his agents, who gathered the assessments, for want of sufficient distress took the said Thomas and laid him in Lancaster prison, and would have released him if George Charnley or any other sufficient man of Haighton would have undertaken to pay the said assessments, but in regard of his poverty they refused. Shortly after he died, and, as deponent had heard, before the premises were sequestered, and by reason petitioner and John Beesley, eldest son to the said Thomas, were so much engaged in several debts, neither of them durst ever come to claim the premises, nor ever had any part thereof allowed. George Charnley deposed to the same effect. It was found that Lawrence Sudall by deed (produced) had released all his right in the said messuage to petitioner.

The Commissioners for Lancashire certified that the premises had been sequestered in 1644 and had so remained.

"This I find to be the Petitioner's case, wch is submitted to your consideration and Judgem^ts^.

"Novemb. 22°, 1652.

"PET: BRERETON."

fo. 151. Petition of George Beesley, of Haighton.

fo. 153. Order to Lancashire Commissioners to peruse the matter of the case, examine witnesses, and report to Commissioners in London within five weeks (6 May, 1652).

fo. 155. Communication from Lancashire Commissioners, dated at Preston, 3 August, 1652, enclosing copies of the examinations taken before them, signed by Edw. Aspinwall, Robt. Cunliffe, G. Pigot.

fo. 157. Deposition of George Charnley, of Haighton, and,

fo. 158-9, of Hugh Wadsworth, of the same place.

fo. 161. Affidavit of Jane Beesley, of St. John's Street, London, spinster, that she saw £30 paid by George Beesley to Thomas Beesley. Sworn before the Commissioners for Compounding, 26 October, 1652.

James Beesley, of Lytham.

(First Series, Vol. viii., No. 190, fol. 131.)

Petition of James Beesley, of Litham, yeoman, desiring to be allowed according to the Act to compound for two thirds of his property. (22 December, 1653. Referred to Mr. Reading to report.)

John Beesley.

(First Series, Vol. viii., No. 190, fol. 134.)

fo. 134. Petition, by which it appeared that Thomas Beesley, of Haighton, father of petitioner, was one of the persons comprised in the late Act for sale of lands; that in order thereunto it had been surveyed and returned to Drury House. That, being seized of several lands in Haighton and Whittingham, he did by indenture, dated the 1st of ffebruary, in the 16th Charles I. [1640-1], for the consideration therein expressed, lease the said lands to George Beesley, and one Sudall, for 100 years from the date of the said indenture, at a reserved yearly rental of 20s. That George Beesley petitioned to have his title allowed and the premises discharged from sequestration,

and upon Mr. Brereton's report had his claim allowed as by your order of 21 April then last appeared, that by a proviso in the said Act, any of the persons named therein, or their heirs, were enabled to be admitted to compound. Petitioner, being heir to the above Thomas Beesley, prayed that he might have the benefit of the said proviso, and be admitted to compound. (19 July, 1653; referred to Mr. Brereton.)

Thomas Beesly.

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., No. 7,214, fol. 595.)

fo. 595. 26 February, 1654[-5].
(Totally destroyed by damp.)

Thomas Beesley, of Haighton, Yeoman.

(Second Series, Vol. liii., No. 3,495, fols. 1, &c.)

fo. 1. Report by Mr. Peter Brereton, by which it appeared petitioner was one of the persons comprised in the Act for sale of lands forfeited for treason by the name of John Beesly, of Layton and Broughton, co. Lancaster.

The survey of his estate, taken according to the said Act, was returned on the 15th July, 1653. John Beesley, son and heir of Thomas Beesley, petitioned on the 19th of the same month to compound on the said survey; whereby it appears that he had then lately been possessed of a messuage or tenement, &c., situate in the north-east side of Heiton Green, in the parish of Broughton, with several closes of land, worth £5. 6s. yearly. It was certified by the survey that Edward Browne claimed several closes of land, particularly by deed dated 13 April, 1641, made by the said Thomas Beesley, and John, his son, for forty-one years, at a rental of twopence, which premises (if freed from the mortgage) are worth £5. 4s. 10d. per annum. It was also certified that Thomas Beesley, the father, held two

closes (heretofore three closes) called Smithfield, by lease dated 1 June, 1615, from Mr. Thomas Sherbourne, for eighty years, if the said Thomas Beesley, John Beesley, and William Beesley, sons of the said Thomas, so long live, at a rent of 8s.; and it was certified that Thomas and William were dead. There was a rent of 8s. a year payable to Mr. Sherburne, and out of his freehold land 11d. per annum to Sir Richard Haughton.

Compounder craved an abatement for a lease of one hundred years by indenture dated 1 February, 1640[-1], made by the said Thomas Beesley unto Lawrence Sudall and George Beesley of a messuage in Haighton and Whittington, then in the tenure of the said Thomas Beesley and Edward Browne under the yearly rent of £20, which lease was allowed in the case of Lawrence Sudall and George Beesley.

fo. 3. Order to refer to Mr. Brereton.

fo. 5. Petition of John Beesley.

fo. 8. Deposition of Hugh Wadsworth as to the allowance of the claim of George Beesley to certain lands in Haighton and Whittington, which Thomas, his father, had demised to him (George), and one Sudall; and other matters.

fo. 9. On perusal of the report of Mr. Brereton on the petition above to discharge the messuage sequestrated for the delinquency of Thomas Beesley, petitioner's father, the Commissioners in London resolved to discharge the sequestration, and that petitioner be paid all arrears since 6 May, 1652, "whereof the Commissioners of Sequestration in the said county of Lancaster, are to take notice and see performed accordingly."

William Beesley, of Plumpton.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 222, fol. 222.)

fo. 222. Petition from Peter Blackburne and Katherine, his wife, who was heir-at-law to Henry Beesley, late of

Bleasdall, gentleman, deceased, who was heir to William Beesley, of Plumpton, his father, which shewed that William Beesley in his life was possessed for life only, amongst other things, of a messuage and about thirty acres of land in Woodplumpton. He assigned his interest in the above, except about nine acres of it, before the wars commenced. Two parts of the nine acres, being found in his possession, were sequestered for his recusancy, and after his death Margaret, his widow, enjoyed it. She also being a recusant, it stood sequestered during her life. She dying in the October preceding, the premises should have come to petitioners, but, being of small yearly value, they prayed an order[1] for examination of witnesses, and, if they saw cause, to discharge the same from sequestration (16 November, 1653). Referred to Mr. Readinge.

William Bell, of Byton.

(First Series, Vol. viii., No. 170, fols. 495, &c.)

fo. 495. Printed certificate, approving of him as a person qualified to preach the Gospel, and therefore fit to receive the augmentation, as had formerly been settled upon him or the place where he preached, dated 20 June, 1654.

See also Countess of Derby.

Richard Billinge, of Billinge, Esq.

(First Series, Vol. viii., No. 215, fols. 906, &c.)

fo. 906. Petition.

fo. 907. Duplicate, by which it appears that petitioner, being a papist, had constantly received a third of his estate till then very lately, but in June then last they "returned

[1] That is, they preferred paying the fine to waiting.

him a Papist," and sequestered the whole of his estate. Prayed that they may give a reason for so sequestering him, that he might have a copy of the charge against him and liberty to examine witnesses.

"8 April, 1653. The Commissioners in the country to certify, and Mr. Reading to state and report."

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,025, fols. 369, &c.)

fo. 371. Letter dated at Warrington, 21 June, 1653, signed by E. Aspinwall and Ro. Massey, mentioning that by an order of the 8th April then last, they were required to certify the cause of the sequestration of petitioner's estate, and whether for recusancy or delinquency, or both, and when it was sequestrated, with copies of all orders, entries, and other proceedings touching the same. In observance thereof they certified that they had searched all books of orders and informations in their hands subsequent to 1645, and found nothing touching the sequestration except in a book delivered to the former Committee by Mr. Peter Harrison, then late Solicitor for Sequestrations for the county, wherein the names of all papists and delinquents then under sequestration were entered, among them petitioner as a papist, in the townships of Billinge, Winstanley, and Orrell, Peter Rylands and John Pendleburie being then agents there; and in Ormskirk parish they found Mr. Billinge entered as a papist delinquent. They were likewise informed by their agent, William Eccleston, that in January, 1650[-1], he having been appointed agent for sequestrations for the parishes of Ormskirk and Wigan, which were added to the division of Leyland Hundred where he was then formerly employed, and receiving a particular of the sequestrated estates in those parishes, he found petitioner's estate in Wigan parish sequestrated for recusancy, Mr. Kinardsley and Captain Birchall having succeeded Rylands and Pendleburie as agents there; and in Ormskirk parish where Mr. Ambrose had been agent, he found his estate sequestrated for popery

and delinquency, whereupon, the Commissioners, finding his estate in Ormskirk parish sequestrated for recusancy and delinquency, they directed the whole to be let, as by his certificate appeared.

fo. 369. The certificate of William Eccleston, dated 15 June, 1653.

Francis Bindloss, of Whirwell, co. Southampton, Esq., second son of Sir Francis Bindlosse, deceased.[1]

(First Series, Vol. viii., No. 212, fols. 789, &c.)

fo. 789. By a petition on this folio it appears that Sir Robert Bindlose, knt., deceased, grandfather of petitioner, by deed dated 3 February, 5 Car. [1629-30], conveyed to several persons divers tythes, lands, and mills in the counties of Lancaster and Durham for twenty-one years, in trust to receive the profits and pay the same over to John Fleming and others for purchasing of lands, or otherwise to employ the same to petitioner's use against he came of full age, he being then an infant.

That the said John Fleminge received a great sum of the money belonging to petitioner, amounting to £3,000, and after the receipt thereof purchased several lands and tithes, which ought to have come to petitioner in satisfaction of the moneys received by Fleming, as by a deed under his hand appeared.

Petitioner, being an infant and incapable of looking after his estate, and Fleming having died about ten years then since leaving his estate to the managing of several trustees, they, careless of petitioner's interest, suffered the same to be sequestered. Petitioner on attaining his majority endeavoured to obtain his rights; unable to get any statement of accounts or muniments, he, in Hilary Term, 1649, preferred a bill in Chancery against the repre-

[1] Inserted as being connected with Lancashire.

sentatives of Fleminge to recover possession of the lands, &c., and for satisfaction touching the said trust.

After great opposition and a long, tedious suit, petitioner obtained a decree, and several lands, tenements, rectories, and tythes in the said deed mentioned, lying in Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, were ordered to be assigned to him in satisfaction of the said trust; but some of the premises having been sequestered as Edward Norris's lands, and other part unjustly sequestered as the estate of the said John Fleminge or of his son, William Fleminge, petitioner could not obtain possession of these portions without an allowance from the Commissioners of Sequestration. Prayed them to direct counsel to state and report as to his title, and to refer the matter to the Country Commissioners. (28 July, 1652. "The Commissioners to examine and certify, and referred to Mr. Readinge.")

fo. 790. Second petition, dated 31 August, 1652; referred to Mr. Brereton.

fo. 797. Petition (Yorkshire), 10 June, 1652; referred to Mr. Brereton.

fo. 803. Petition, 6 May, 1652; referred to Mr. Brereton.

fo. 806. Report of Mr. Brereton upon an order of 31 August, 1652, based on the petition on folio 790, by which it appeared that Sir Robert Bindlosse, knt., by indenture dated 3 February, 1629[-30], made between him and Edward Fisher, Robert Crosfield, Miles Bateman, and James Bradley, declared and appointed his trustees during certain leases to pay the rents of certain rectories, messuages, lands, &c., in the said indenture mentioned, whereof they stood possessed unto his use, unto John Fleming, of Rydall, co. Westmoreland, Esq., Robert Holt, Richard Braithwait, Christopher Phillipson, and Matthew Jobson, their heirs and assigns, in trust for purchasing of lands for the use of petitioner, his grandchild.

Sir William Norris, of Speake, co. Lancaster, Knight of the Bath, by indenture (produced) dated 2 July, 1630, endorsed to have been enrolled in the Chancery of Lan-

caster the 5th, and before John Ireland, Esq., one of the justices of the peace, and George Rigby, clerk of the peace there, the 11th of the same month, in consideration of 20s., and to enable Cuthbert Clifton, John Fleming aforesaid, and John Pool, Esq., and their heirs, to pay the debts of the said Sir William Norris and such other sums of money and in such manner as by his last will or other writing he should appoint, for want of such appointment in such manner as to his trustees should seem meet, bargained, sold, &c., to the said trustees the capital messuage called Speake, with all desmesnes, lands, &c., thereunto belonging, the manors of Speake and Garston, and all houses, mills, lands, tenements, &c., thereunto belonging in Speake, Garston, Allerton, Hale, Halewood, Much Walton, and Little Walton, or elsewhere in the county of Lancaster.

The said Sir William Norris, by his will dated 23 October, 1630, proved in the Prerogative Court at York, 25 of November, same year, and under the seal of the office, appointed the said Sir Cuthbert Clifton, John Fleming, and John Pool and their heirs, to dispose of the said manors, &c., to pay such debts as he should owe at his death, for providing for his two sons, Alexander and Henry, and for discharge of his funeral expenses, giving the said trustees power to sell all or any of the said manors, as they in their discretion should think meet.

The said trustees and William Norris, Esq., son and heir of the said Sir William Norris, by indenture dated 26 April, 1632, in consideration of £1,800 to them paid, sold, granted, infeoffed, and confirmed unto John Lowther, Esq., William Ambrose, and Richard Harrison, gentlemen, and their heirs, all that close of meadow and pasture called Reddall, those several closes of meadow and pasture called the Four Acres, the Five Acres, Linwood, Wallpool, and Barrowflatt in Halebanck, Halewood, and Ditton; all those freehold messuages, cottages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments, in Much Walton, Hale, Halebanck, and Halewood, in the occupation of Thomas

Hunter, Ellen Pendleton, Edward Pendleton, Ellen Plombe, William Plombe, Katherine Wood, William Tarleton, John Charnock, John Brookes, Thomas Smarley, Jennet Boulton, Jennet Ballard, Richard Durning, John Wisewall, Margaret Harrison, William Harrison, William Molineaux, Alice Norris, Margerie Rogerson, Alice Burchall, Maud Wood, William Holm, and Margerie Hastick, or their assigns, also a messuage and its appurtenances in Ditton aforesaid, in the tenure of Margaret Weedall and William Weedall her son, and all other freehold messuages, cottages, lands, &c., late also the inheritance of the said Sir William Norris in Hale, Halebanck, Halewood, Much Walton, Little Walton, Ditton, Allerton, Whiston, Wavertrye, Liverpool, and Hollond, in the said county of Lancaster, with the chief rent payable by Edward More, of Banckhall, in the said county, and all other chief rents reputed the inheritance of the said Sir William Norris, or formerly payable unto him out of any of the lands or hereditaments in the places aforesaid, and all houses, &c., thereunto belonging, and the reversion and reversions thereof and all deeds concerning the same, to have and to hold to them and their heirs.

A deed of feoffment of equal date was produced, made by the same parties of all the said messuages, lands, and premises unto the said John Lowther, William Ambrose, and Richard Harrison, and their heirs, containing a letter of attorney to Robert Quick and Robert Holme, to enter and give livery and seisin, was also produced, both endorsed that the 28th of April in the same year the said attorneys did accordingly enter and give seisin and possession in a close called Reddall, in the name of the whole, unto the said Richard Harrison, to have and to hold to the said John Lowther, William Ambrose, and Richard Harrison, and their heirs. The said John Lowther and William Ambrose by their deeds (produced) dated 2 January, 1632[-3], released all their right in the said messuages, &c., to the said Richard Harrison, his heirs and assigns for ever. The release, indentures, deed of feoffment, letter of attorney, and the possession and seisin thereupon

endorsed were proved as afterwards appears, and it was also declared that the said purchase was in trust for the said John Fleming. The said John Fleming by indenture dated 10 January, 1636[-7], enrolled in Chancery 21 June then next, in consideration of £1,500 to him paid out of the rents of certain lands, &c., appointed by the said Sir Robert Bindloss during divers years for purchasing of lands for petitioner, wherewith the said John Fleming held himself well contented and paid, granted and sold to the said Francis, his heirs and assigns for ever, the rectory of Sherborne and other lands in the county of York, which indenture was allowed here (London), 18 November, 1652, and the sequestration of the said rectory, messuage, and lands discharged.

The said John Fleming, by his deed poll (produced) dated 14 April, 1641, reciting the indenture made by the said Sir Robert Bindlose and the trust therein mentioned; and reciting that the said John Fleming had undertaken the said trust and by consent of the other trustees the greatest part of the rents had been received by him, amounting to £3,000, and he faithfully intending to have the trust performed, and that the money he had or should have should be employed for purchasing of lands according to the trust to be secured to the said Francis Bindlose; and reciting that with part of the money he had purchased the rectory of Sherburne and other lands in the county of York, which by deed enrolled he had conveyed to the said Francis Bindlose, his heirs and assigns for ever (as for £1,500, part of that which he had then received); and reciting that the said Richard Harrison stood lawfully seised to him and his heirs of the messuages, cottages, lands, &c., in Hale, Halebanck, &c., aforesaid, also as to other lands, &c., in other counties.

John Fleming died in 1642. Petitioner came of age about May, 1649, and exhibited his bill in Chancery against the overseers of the will of the said John Fleming, and against Jordan Crosland and Bridget, his wife, and George Collingwood and Agnes, his wife, daughter and

co-heirs of the said John Fleming, touching £3,256. 13s. 4d. received by the said John Fleming out of the lands and premises, &c., as aforesaid, limited in trust by Sir Robert Bindlose by his said deed dated 3 February, 1629[-30], and touching £1,200 formerly received by the said John Fleming wherewith he bought the rectory of Sherborne and conveyed the same as for £1,500, and to be relieved touching the interest of the said moneys and the profits of the said rectory received by the said John Fleming coming to hearing 10 June, 1651. The Court referred it to Doctor Bennett to take the defendants' accounts, and each of them to be charged with what came to their hands from the said John Fleming, and what lands the said Fleming had purchased with the said money in pursuance of the trust, and to put an end to all difference, which reference, in consequence of the infirmity of Richard Harrison, was transferred to George Benson, Roger Bateman, and John Archer, esquires, and Thomas Kilner, gentleman, who awarded that the defendants should pay petitioner £4,000 in manner following: Richard should assign his interest in lands in Speake and elsewhere in Lancashire at the rate of £1,500 and £400 for fines and arrears of rent due, and that petitioner should be permitted to enjoy the rectory of Sherburne and the lands there formerly conveyed; that defendants should pay petitioner £260, and deliver up bonds value £140 given by the farmers of the said rectory; and that all deeds should be delivered up. The Court, upon a full hearing of counsel on both sides, 7 July, 1652, decreed according to the said award.

Depositions were sworn to by James Goldston, Richard Harrison, William Taylor, and Lancelot Harrison, bearing upon matters referred to above. John Fleming, William, his son and heir, and Edward Norres, all then dead, had been inserted in the Act for sale of lands forfeited for treason. Petitioner then applied himself to the Commissioners for removing obstructions, and on report of his case (in effect as above) the 22nd July, 1653, it was ordered that the claim of petitioner to the messuages, &c., in Hale, Hale-

wood, &c., by virtue of several deeds, the decree in Chancery, and other the indentures aforementioned, be allowed to Francis Bindlose, petitioner.

fo. 821. Petitioner deposed he had in no way released his title to the lands in the deed poll and the decree or any part thereof, or done anything to prejudice his title, and he knew no cause in law or equity why he should not enjoy the same.

The lands in Lancashire were found to be sequestered for the delinquency of John Fleming, deceased, but certain lands and tithes in Urswick were sequestered as the estate of Sir Jordan Croslands, but what title he pretended to them Mr. Brereton knew not. Certain lands in Hale, &c., were found to be sequestered for Edward Norres, deceased, but whether these were the lands mentioned in the petition it was not known. All the lands were sequestered in 1643. Submitted to judgment whether the premises decreed unto him by the Chancery and allowed by the Commissioners for removing obstructions ought not to be discharged (23 March, 1653[-4]).

fo. 825. Order of reference to Mr. Brereton.

fo. 827. Petition (copy), 31 August, 1652.

fo. 829. Petition (copy), 14 February, 1653[-4].

fo. 833. Deposition of petitioner sworn December 20th, 1653.

fo. 835. Deposition of James Goldston.

fo. 839. Deposition of W. Taylor (sworn 16 February, 1653[-4]).

fo. 843. Deposition of Launcelot Harrison, of Waterhead (sworn 8 March, 1652[-3]), and

fo. 845. of Richard Harrison, of Waterhead (sworn same day).

fo. 847. Second deposition of Richard Harrison above, sworn same day.

ff. 849-50. Communication from Lancashire Commissioners, dated at Preston, 9 August, 1653, stating they had examined the matter by witnesses on oath, and certified he causes of delinquency in the several estates.

fo. 854. Second communication from same (25 November, 1653).

fo. 855. Order by the Commissioners for Compounding, dated 21 June, 1653, ordering all the property petitioner claimed upon to be discharged from sequestration.

fo. 858. Certificate from Tho. Browne, auditor, 17 January, 1653[-4], stating that in the accounts for the County of Lancaster exhibited 7 June, 1653, being for the year ended 1 February 1652[-3], it was mentioned that the estate of William Fleming, gentleman, a delinquent, was discharged by order of the Commissioners for Compounding, dated 5 December, 1650; other matters in this document relating to Mr. Fleming.

fo. 860. Statement as to the estate of Edward Norres; in this it is mentioned that in no return from Lancashire had there been any mention that petitioner was or had been under sequestration.

fo. 861. Certificate, 28 December, 1653, signed by P. Bayly as to what proceedings had been taken in the case.

Thomas Birtwisle.

(First Series, Vol. viii., No. 217, fol. 923.)

fo. 923. Petition on behalf of himself, wife, and children, by which it appeared his estate had been sequestered for his recusancy and delinquency, and that "he, his wife, and children were destitute of any subsistence." Prayed that until he should release himself of the delinquency his wife and family might be allowed a fifth part of his estate for their maintenance, according to the Act (11° October, 1653; ordered).

fo. 925. Contract for sale of his lands to William Darleston, gentleman, dated 4 May, 1654.

John Bispham, of Ashton.

(First Series, Vol. lxxxii., No. 2,652, fol. 347.)

fo. 347. Petition from Elizabeth Bispham, of Ashton, spinster, shewing that two-thirds of his estate had been sequestered for the recusancy of her father, John Bispham, then deceased; she therefore prayed that she might be admitted to contract for the same (13 January, 1653[-4]). Referred to Mr. Reading.

Ann Blackburne, of Walton-le-Dale.

(First Series, Vol. xiii., No. 355, fols. 379, &c.)

fo. 379. Petition from Henry Catterall, of Walton in le Dale, desiring the sequestration may be taken off two parts of certain lands in Walton which had been laid on for the recusancy of Ann Blackbourne, then deceased.

Report by Mr. Readinge in which he found that by an indenture dated 17 August, 20 Jacobi [1622], between Ann Blackbourne, late wife of Thomas Blackbourne, deceased, and formerly wife of William Catterall, on the one part, and John Dawson and Richard Dudle on the other, reciting that whereas Sir Richard Houghton, Felix Gerard, and Leonard Houghton, by their indenture dated 10 January, 5 Jacobi [1607-8], had demised to William Catterall (former husband of the said Ann), and his assigns, one messuage with the appurtenances, lying in Walton, to have and hold for one hundred years, if the said William, Ann his wife, and Henry, son of the said William, or any of them so long live, at a certain yearly rental, and that William Catterall died without any sufficient assignment, nevertheless, Ann, as occupant, claimed the same after the death of William, the said Ann, as well for natural love and affection which she bore to the said Henry, and for other considerations, assigned and set over to the said John Dawson and Richard Duddell and their assigns the said messuage, to

hold for the remainder of the term, if she and Henry should so long live, upon trust for the following uses: that is to say, of and in three closes of ground, parcel of the said tenement, the three acre, the great broadfield, and the little broadfield, to the use of the said Henry for the residue of the term, if he or Ann lived so long; of the rest of the tenement, to the only use of the said Ann and her assigns for the remainder of the term, if she lived so long unmarried, "honnest and chast of body;" after her death to the use of the said Henry and his assigns for life, if the term should so long endure, with a proviso, that if the said Henry did not pay £25 to his five brethren and sisters within five years, then the trustees to stand seized of the three closes only to the use of the said five children; each party to whom the possession should come, yielding, paying, and doing all suits, yearly rents, boones and services as are reserved in the original indenture, rateably to such portion thereof as they or any of them may have had in possession. This deed was proved before the Commissioners of Lancaster by the oath of Evan Catterall, one of the witnesses endorsed thereon, and Robert Sherrock, sworn, deposed that the said Ann Blackbourne died about five years then ago, and that he was present when she was buried at the church at Walton, and that the said three acres of land ought to come to the said Henry Catterall, being parcel of the tenement which he held from Sir Richard Houghton, and he further deposed that the said Henry Catterall was conformable in religion and a usual frequenter of the church at Walton, and had been with him when he received the sacrament at Walton Church.

It was certified by the Lancashire Commissioners that two third parts of the land had been sequestered in 1643 for the recusancy of Ann Catterall, afterwards married to one Blackbourne, and had so remained although the petitioner, who was her son, had been and then was always conformable, as appeared by a certificate of John Livesay, one of the agents for sequestration, and the minister, and several of his neighbours, and that he had taken the oath

of abjuration. Other certificates were sent, with the Lancashire report on the case.

Submitted to judgment whether the sequestration should not be discharged.

fo. 383. Order, dated 4 November, 1652, directing the Lancashire Commissioners to examine the matter and certify.

fo. 385. Petition of Henry Catterall (4 November, 1652).

fo. 387. Communication, dated at Lancaster, 19 March, 1652[-3], stating what steps had been taken in the matter, enclosing copies of the examinations and other references to the case, signed by E. Aspinwall and E. Sawrey.

fo. 389. Interrogatories administered on behalf of the Commonwealth. Examinations taken at Preston, 2 March, 1652[-3]. Answers of Robert Shorrock.

fo. 393. Interrogatories administered on behalf of petitioner. Answers of Robert Shorrock and Evan Catterall, both of Walton, husbandmen, aged respectively 54 and 60 years.

fo. 396. "Widdow Blackburne, Mother Henry Catterall, Deceased the viiith of May, 1646.

"These are to certifie all whom it may concerne that about the yeare 1643 Catterall, mother to Henry Catterall, in Walton, was seq^{d} for a papist, and that her sonne Henry at that tyme was a housekeep^{r} of himselfe, and noe way for his parte Seq^{able}, but hath ever bene a Protestant and a well wisher to the Parliam^{t}, wch I shall certifie If need require. giuen und^{r} my hand the 9th of January, 1652[-3],

"by me, JO. LIVESAY.
JAMES GORTON."

"That Henry Catterall is a protestant is Likewise Certified by me,

W^{M} FFOULD, *Min^{r}*.
GEO. DARWEN.
EDMUND BARSAW.
THO. ATKINSON, *Clerk*.
ROB^{T} [mark] SHORROCKE,
Churchwar."

fo. 397. Certificate that, search having been made, there was no record of delinquency or recusancy entered in the books, nor had any proceedings been taken against petitioner in his own or any other name.

fo. 389. Extract from accounts exhibited, 7 June, 1653, by Lancashire Commissioners, for the year 1651[-2], shewing the annual value of the land in question.

fo. 400. Statement as to what proceedings had been taken in the matter.

fo. 407. Petition (4 November, 1652).

fo. 402. Original petition (22 December, 1651); referred to Mr. Readinge.

John Blackburne.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 222, fols. 230, &c.)

fo. 230. "The humble petition of Edward Blackburne, "An apprentice at Yorke,

"SHEWETH, That yor hono^rs^ were formerly pleased att yor pe^tr's^ instance and request, to graunt a Refference to the Com^rs^ for Sequestracõns for the County of Lancaster for the Examiñge of witnesses for proofe of yor pe^trs^ right and title to a certaine Messuage and tenemt in Crossmore, in the s^d^ county, form^r^ly by deed granted to yor pe^tr^ by John Blackborne, deceased, yor pe^tr's^ late father, and Richard Blackborne, brother to yor pe^tr^. That the said Com^rs^, in pursuance of yor hono^rs'^ s^d^ Refference, hath taken and returned some Exãicones for the proof of the sd Deed, but have not certified when, nor for whose Recusancy the sd Estate was first sequestred and now stands sequestred, soe that for want thereof and some other proofes, yor pe^tr^ cannot manifest unto yor hono^rs^ his iust title to the s^d^ Estate.

"Therefore yor pe^tr^ humbly prayeth yor hono^rs'^ order to the s^d^ Com^rs^ of Lancashire for the further Exãicon of such witnesses as yor pe^tr^ shall produce in that behalfe. And to certifie to yor hono^rs^ when and for whose Recusancy

the sd̄ estate was first sequestred and now stands, and if, in case it was sequestred for the Recusancy both of the sd̄ John & Richd Blackburne, then what part thereof was so sequestred for the Recusancy of the said John, and what part thereof was sequestred for the Recusancy of the said Richard. And yor petr will ever pray for yor honors, etc.,

30 June, 1652. EDWARD BLACKBURNE."

"The Commissioners of Lancashire to examine and certify *only*."

fo. 232. Petition, dated 2 December, 1651.

fo. 233. Petition (11 February, 1650[-1]). Referred to the Commissioners in county of York to examine and certify.

fo. 235. Report on this case by Mr. Brereton, based upon an order of 7 May, 1651.

It appeared that petitioner's father, John Blackburne, demised a messuage to him for one hundred years, which, until he were paid £100 by his brother Richard, he was to enjoy. Richard's estate had been sequestered for his recusancy.

John Blackborn, of Great Eccleston (the father), and Richard, his son and heir apparent, by their deed dated 28 July, 1647, for valuable considerations demised to petitioner a messuage in Great Eccleston containing twenty acres of land, then in the possession of the said John or his assigns, for one hundred years from the death of the said John, with a proviso if Richard paid petitioner £100 on the 3rd February next, or any 3rd of February after death of the father, that the demise was to be void, reserving power to make void the said deed by any act of his, deed in writing, or last will.

The sealing, &c., of the indenture was proved by Robert Plessington and Tho. Horneby. Raphe Longworth deposed that he believed John Blackburn died about two years then since. Deponent was a near neighbour of his, and had spoken to divers neighbours who had been at his funeral. Believed that neither the £100 nor any part of it had been

paid by the said Richard to his brother Edward. Richard Blackburne deposed that he, with his then late father, made the indenture mentioned above; that his father never cancelled it, nor did deponent; that deponent then had no estate but as heir apparent in the premises; that his father died seven years then ago, and was buried at Michael's Church. Nicholas White deposed that on 17 July, 1652, he saw petitioner at York, an apprentice, and he was then in perfect health. Submitted to judgment whether petitioner ought not to be permitted to enjoy the said messuage till he be paid the £100 (31 July, 1652).

fo. 238. Order to refer to Mr. Brereton (7 May, 1651).

fo. 240. Petition, same date.

fo. 241. Order of reference to the Commissioners of Lancashire (11 February, 1650[-1]), to examine witnesses, &c.

fo. 243. Petition (copy).

fo. 246. Communication from Lancashire Commissioners, dated Preston, 3 February, 1651[-2], signed Robt. Cunliffe, G. Pigott, acknowledging receipt of an order of December 2 then last, mentioned they had taken the examinations as ordered and sent copies therewith.

ff. 247-250. Depositions of Robert Plessington and Tho. Hornebie (sworn 3 February, 1651[-2]), deposition of Ra. Longworth, of Catterall, gentleman ("Sworn in London, 2 May, 1652, before the Com^r. R. M.").

fo. 251. Communication, dated Preston, 15 July, 1652, from Lancashire Commissioners.

fo. 253. Examinations of Nicholas White and Richard Blackborne, taken at Preston, 13 July, 1652.

(First Series, Vol. ci., No. 4,102, fols. 346, &c.)

fo. 346. Letter dated at Preston, 12 April, 1651, signed by Peter Holt and Robert Cunliffe, mentioning that they had, in observance of an order of 11 February then last past, made upon the petition of the above, taken the examination of Robert Plessington for proof of the deed, a copy of which examination they enclosed.

Examination taken at Preston, 11 April, 1651, of Robert Plesington, of Kirkland, gentleman, who said that he was present when John Blackburne, of Great Eccleston, yeoman, and Richard, his son and heir apparent, executed to Edward Blackburne, youngest son of John, a deed poll in the nature of a devise, dated 28 July, 23° Charles I. [1647], purporting to be a grant of a messuage and twenty acres of land in Eccleston aforesaid, from John and Richard to Edward Blackburne, for a term of one hundred years from the death of John. He, deponent, witnessed the deed.

(First Series, Vol. ci., No. 4,108, fols. 367, &c.)

fo. 374. Letter dated at Preston, the 15th of July, 1652, signed by Robt. Cunliffe and G. Pigot, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 30th June then last, made upon the petition of the above, an apprentice at York, they had taken the examinations enclosed for proof of the matters in the said petition alleged, and certified that the lands and premises in the petition mentioned, were in the year 1643 sequestrated for the recusancy of John Blackburne, petitioner's father (who was at the time of these proceedings dead), and it so continued.

fo. 367. Examination, taken at Preston, February 3, 1651[-2], of Robert Plessington, who repeated his previous statement; of Thomas Hornbie, of Upper Rawcliffe, tanner, another witness to the deed, who deposed to the like effect.

fo. 370. Letter, dated at Preston, 3 February, 1651[-2], on the same subject, enclosing copies of examinations.

fo. 371. of Richard Blackburne, of Eccles [? Eccleston], yeoman, petitioner's elder brother, who confirmed the previous witnesses as to the execution of the deed, and that it had never been revoked or made void.

Affidavit of Nicholas White, of Eccleston, shoemaker, sworn 13 July, 1652, who deposed that he had at Eccleston on the Monday, sevennight preceding, seen petitioner, and he believed he was at the time the deposition was sworn still living, and in good health.

Dawdlan Blackburne, of Capernwray, Widow.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 222, fol. 220.)

fo. 220. Petitioned to be allowed to contract for two thirds of her estate, under sequestration for her recusancy only. Referred to Mr. Brereton (17 January, 1653[-4]).

Richard Blackburne, of Tarniker, Yeoman.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 222, fol. 216.)

fo. 216. Petition, which shewed that two thirds of his estate were sequestered for recusancy only, and he prayed, according to the Act, 21 October, 1653, to be allowed to contract for the same (5 January, 1653[-4]). Referred to Mr. Reading.

fo. 217. Petition; same as preceding one, except he appears now "by Mr Dicconson, his Solr."

Robert Blackburne, of Capernwray, Gent.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 222, fol. 228.)

fo. 228. Petitioner, it appeared, had compounded for his estate at £80 a year in fee, and a fine was set at three years' value, £240, half of which he had paid, and gave bonds to secure payment of the remainder. The Lancashire Committee, "pretending" that his mother had a dowable estate of a third in the premises, then kept £26. 13s. 4d. (the third) under sequestration as belonging to petitioner's mother for her recusancy. He prayed for letters directed to the Lancashire Committee to give him possession of the said £26. 13s. 4d. per annum, or that his fine should be abated. (No date; no order of reference.)

William Blackburne, of Walton-in-le-Dale, Yeoman.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 222, fols. 185, &c.)

fo. 185. Petition, which shewed that two third parts of his estate were under sequestration for his recusancy, "that god, by his marvelous light, hath discovered unto yor pet^r the darke and erronious wayes of the popish religion wherein he was bredd; out of a sence thereof, in testimony of his conformity to the protestant religion, yor pet^r doth frequent the church and doth partake of the ordinances of God there, and hath solemly & sincerely taken the oath of Abiuracõn before yor Com^rs in the Co. of Lanc^r, as by a certificate from the said Com^rs appeares. And that by the seu^rall Statutes of 23 Eliz: cap 1°, 29 Eliz. 6, 35 Eliz. 1°, 1° Jacob 4°, 23 Jacob 4°, It is ꝑvided that all forfeitures & penaltyes for recusancy shall be discharged & taken off upon Conformity." He prayed that, having conformed, he might have the benefit of the Acts, and the sequestration discharged.

fo. 225. Petition, praying for an order to discharge his property from, or to state the cause of, sequestration. Referred to Lancashire Commissioners to certify, and Mr. Reading to report (4 November, 1652).

(First Series, Vol. ci., No. 4,106, fols. 357, &c.)

fo. 361. Letter dated at Lancaster, the 19th of March, 1652[-3], signed by E. Aspinwall and John Sawrey, mentioning that in observance of an order of 4 November then last (which they received on the 10th February), made upon the petition of the above, they had examined witnesses upon interrogatories, copies of which they enclosed; and they certified that upon perusal of the then former agents' accounts they found that in 1643 two thirds of his estate were sequestrated for his recusancy and had so remained, although they had received a certificate from the minister and several other inhabitants of Walton of his

conformity, and he had also gone before them voluntarily and taken the oath of abjuration.

fo. 357. Interrogatories administered to witnesses at an examination taken at Preston, 2 March, 1652[-3].

fo. 359. Examination of Robert Shorrocke, of Walton-in-le-Dale, aged 54 years, who deposed that he knew petitioner for twelve years then past, and that two thirds of his estate were under sequestration since 1643 for his supposed recusancy. He said that petitioner was conformable before his sequestration, that he had been churchwarden of Walton in 1638 or 1639, and that he had been chosen constable of the said town and well and truly executed the office, and that he had been, both before and after the sequestration took effect, a constant attendant at Walton Church on the Lord's Day, and attended public meeting there on humiliation and thanksgiving days.

fo. 360. "These may certify whom it may concerne that William Blackburne, of Walton in le Dale, was chosen Constable of the said Town aboute the yeare of o^r^ Lord 1639, and the yeare after was made Churchwarden of the said Towne, and did pforme the Offices both yeares punctually, and during both the said yeares did constantly frequent the Church when Ordinances were on foote, and also, as far as ever we could conceiue, hath constantly ever since frequented the church when there hath beene any minister. And of o^r^ knowledge hath beene wrongfully sequestered since the year 1643, as wee whose names are subscribed will testify if neede.

WILLIAM HEALD, *Minister.*
THO: ATKINSON, *Clarke.*
ROBERT SHORROCKE, *Churchwarden.*

THOMAS COOPER & JAMES MARTIN, } *Churchwardens*, 1640.

JOHN LEIGH & JAMES MARTIN, } *Churchwardens*, 1641.

WILLIAM CLAYTON, JAMES DEWHURST, } *Churchwardens*, 1642.

CHRISTOPHER TOOGOOD & THO. HESKETH, } *Churchwardens*, 1646.

ROBERT SHORROCKE & EDM: EASTHAM, } *Churchwardens*, 1649.

HENRY SERGEANT & EDM. COWPER, } *Churchwardens*, 1650.

ROBERT SERGEANT & EDM. GREGSON, } *Churchwardens*, 1651.

ROBERT SHORROCK & THOS BALSHAW, } *Churchwardens*, 1653."

Thomas Blacoe.

(First Series, Vol. lxxxv., No. 2,982, fol. 261.)

fo. 261. Petition from George Blacoe, of Samlesbury, yeoman, on behalf of Margaret Blacoe, which disclosed that petitioner was surviving feoffee for the said Margaret, the relict of his then late brother Thomas, of Rocher,[1] deceased. Also that one John Sothworth, then late of Rocher, being possessed of a messuage, &c., called Rocher, in Samlesbury, for his life, that of Margaret, his daughter, and Thomas Blacoe, deceased, which Margaret was the party petitioned for, settled the same so that the remainder of the term should come to the said Thomas Blacoe and Margaret his wife, late daughter of John Sothworth, and to the survivor of them; and further shewed that the said tenement did come to the possession of Thomas Blacoe, the said Margaret's late husband, and he being in possession of some part thereof, the same became sequestered for his delinquency and so continued though he was dead, and petitioner could not enjoy the same to the use of the said Margaret and her children; he therefore prayed for

[1] "Rocher" ought probably to be Roche or Roches, now Roach. Emeric de Roches was rector or vicar of Preston in 1240.—See *Baines*, ed. Harland, vol. ii., p. 97.

an order discharging the same, or an examination; the latter was agreed to, and referred to Mr. Reading (29 May, 1655).

Thomas Blaye and Dorothy Tomlinson.

(First Series, Vol. lxviii., No. 2,175, fols. 261, &c.)

fo. 261. Petition from Phillip Wenman, Esq., and Dame Elizabeth Gerrard, his wife, of Ashton, which disclosed that Dame Eliz: Gerrard's former husband and his predecessors, and also petitioner Phillip Wenman, had leased out several tenements for lives, amongst others, to one Dorothy Tomlinson, widow, and Thomas Blaye, her son-in-law, for term of one life; but it so happened that the tenement leased to Dorothy Tomlinson became sequestered for her delinquency or the delinquency of Thomas Blaye; both these estates had determined by the death of the life in being at time of sequestration, so that possession legally ought to have been settled in petitioners, but was refused by the Lancashire Commissioners without an order from above. Petitioners therefore prayed for an examination into their title, &c. (14 August, 1651). The Commissioners to certify what they knew concerning the matter specified in the petition.

fo. 263. Petition, by same, dated 3 March, 1651[-2], and the matter referred to Mr. Reading to state and report.

Symond Blakey.

(First Series, Vol. xi., No. 289, fol. 642.)

fo. 642. Petition from Richard Burton, of Preston, which shewed that he was entitled to a third part of a messuage and a small tenement in Marsden, called Bradley; which said third since the then late war had been sequestered for the delinquency of Symond Blakey, and continued

sequestered during the life of Ann Blakey, his widow, and though both were dead was then still under sequestration.

It ought to have descended to petitioner, but as it was of small yearly value (20s.), he preferred clearing the same, and prayed that an order might be issued to take an enquiry.

Memorandum across margin referring it to the Commissioners for enquiry, and if the statements in the petition proved true, the estate to be discharged without further trouble or charge (11 April, 1655).

Alexander Bleasdell.

(First Series, Vol. xlv., No. 1,371, fols. 11, &c.)

fo. 11. Petition from Christopher Martin, of Burholme, and Margrett his wife, which shewed that he, in right of his wife Margrett, was justly entitled to a certain parcel of land lying at Dinckley Greene, co. Lancaster, conveyed and settled upon petitioner Margrett by Leonard Bleasdell, her father; so that the same after the decease of Alexander Bleasdell, brother of Margaret, ought to come to petitioners; but so it was that the said Alexander Bleasdell had lately died, and the said messuage and lands, or two parts thereof, since the then late wars had become sequestered for the popery of the said Alexander Bleasdell, deceased, and therefore petitioners could not enjoy the same as of right they ought to have done.

So they prayed for an order directing the Lancashire Commissioners to examine their title, and if they found the premises true to discharge the sequestration (11 May, 1655). The Commissioners to examine and certify, and Mr. Reading to report.

John Blount.

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., No. 7,063, fol. 362.)

fo. 362. (Totally destroyed by damp.)

Henry Blundell, of Ince Blundell.[1]

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 239, fol. 124.)

fo. 124. A paper certifying that two third parts of a tenement sequestrated for the recusancy of Henry Blundell, of Ince Blundell, had been mentioned in the accounts of the Commissioners of Lancashire for the year ending 24 March, 1653[-4], as being farmed to Margaret Blundell for 40s. for the said year.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 239, fol. 506.)

fo. 506. Petition from Henry Blundell, son and heir apparent of Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Esq., by which it appeared that petitioner's father, amongst other lands, was seized of a life interest only in a farm called Rannakers, co. Lancaster; remainder being in petitioner and the heirs male of his body. His father's name having been inserted in the Act for sale, and his estate for life made liable to be sold for the use of the Commonwealth, petitioner put in a claim (27 October, 1652), which was allowed by the Commissioners for removing obstructions, and it was then ordered that his father's interest should be preserved for the use of the Commonwealth.

Petitioner's father leased the said farm for lives, to a Mr. Charles Hearle, at a yearly rent of £100, and he, Mr. Hearle, "doth permit ꝑsons yearly to digg & delve Turves

[1] Henry Blundell succeeded his father, January, 1656[-7]. From these papers he seems to have contracted a youthful marriage with a yeoman's daughter, Margaret Burton, who died when he himself was about 20 years old, No mention is made of this marriage in the printed pedigrees. He afterwards married Bridget, daughter of Sir Thomas Tyldesley.

upon the pmises to the great wast & destruccõn thereof and to the great damage of peticõner." Prayed for an order to restrain the waste going on; 16 January, 1654[-5]. "To stop wast."

(First Series, Vol. xi., No. 289, fol. 649.)

fo. 649. Petition from John Burton, of Linnaker, yeoman, which shewed that petitioner's grandfather in his lifetime for a valuable consideration leased for lives a tenement with some land lying in East [? Ince] Blundell, that Margaret Burton, who was the last life, intermarried with one Henry Blundell, and two thirds of the tenement became sequestered for his recusancy. Margaret had then lately died, and by the death of petitioner's grandfather and father the tenement descended to petitioner; nevertheless, the Lancashire Commissioners retained, and would still retain it under sequestration, until petitioner obtained an order from London directing the discharge; for which he prayed (13 December, 1653). "Commissioners in the county to examine & certify, and Mr. Reading to report."

Humphrey Blundell.

(First Series, Vol. lxx., No. 2,231, fols, 623, &c.)

fo. 623. Petition from Catherine, late wife of Richard Boulton, of Sephton, deceased, which disclosed that petitioner's then late husband had set unto Humphrey Blundell part of a small tenement for five years, which had expired at Christmas, 1647. In 1644 part of the premises had been sequestered for the recusancy of Blundell; petitioner's husband, not knowing but that the sequestration had ceased at the expiration of the lease, having the premises in his own possession, and the agents for some years not demanding the arrears, concluded the premises were free; but subsequently on demand, paid some of the arrears, as he was able, but being a poor ignorant man, knew not how to proceed to clear the sequestration, but in 1652, under

advice, he preferred his petition, and on inquiry the claim was allowed and the sequestration discharged. Petitioner's husband died in March, 1655, leaving petitioner and seven small children and small means, she losing a moiety of the property on the death of her husband. There were five arrears due to the Commissioners of Sequestration; she therefore prayed that they would remit the arrears, her husband having always been a Protestant and loyal to the Parliament (12 June, 1655), "Commissioners to certify what they knew in the case."

fo. 626. Petition, which shewed that on the preceding appeal she had the sequestration discharged. There is a certificate declaring the truth of this petition, signed by James Tompson, minister, and Antoine Wetherbeey and Thomas Tickle, churchwardens of Sephton; dated July 7, 1654.

fo. 631. Petition of petitioner's husband before his death, dated 26 February, 1652[-3].

ff. 633-40. Report by Mr. Reading thereon.

ff. 641-58. Other papers connected with the case.

(First Series, Vol. ci., No. 4,076, fols. 129, &c.)

fo. 134. Letter dated at Wigan, 17 June, 1653, signed by E. Aspinwall, Nicholas Cunliffe, and Ro. Massey, mentioning that in observance of an order made upon the petition of Richard Boulton, of Sephton, touching the sequestration of a tenement belonging to him in Sephton, they had examined witnesses in proof of his title, and cross-examined them on behalf of the Commonwealth (copies enclosed), and they certified that two thirds of the tenement were in the year 1644 sequestrated for the recusancy of Humphrey Blundell, named in the said petition.

fo. 129. Interrogatories administered to witnesses at the examination at Preston, 21 April, 1653. Examination of Humphrey Blundell, of Crosby, aged 53, husbandman, who said he knew the messuage for thirty years then past, and knew petitioner for forty years, and that during that time

he was a constant frequenter at the church of Sefton, that he was a true Protestant and conformable to the then Government. That in the year 1641 deponent contracted and agreed with petitioner

fo. 130. for some five acres of his land for a term of five years, and in the year 1645 the same became sequestrated for deponent's recusancy, and so ever then since continued, but it ought to have come to the possession of petitioner.

fo. 131. Nicholas Stevenson, of Ince Blundell, deposed to the conformity of petitioner.

ff. 131-2. Interrogatories and cross-examination of Blundell.

Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Esq.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 239, fols. 504, &c.)

fo. 504. Petition from Ann Blundell, wife of Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Esq., on the behalf of herself and children, which shewed that the former Commissioners had made an allowance unto petitioner of a fifth part of the income of her husband's estate, but that since then her husband's estate had been sold for the use of the Commonwealth, except a small part thereof in the county of Lancaster, which, according to the Act, was not liable to be sold, and remained then under sequestration. She received very little from it, having to make frequent journeys to see the agents of the several places, and then failed to get payment, "to her great charge and trouble."

Prayed for an order to the Commissioners in Lancashire that the said fifth part in future should be duly paid to her at the time and place appointed. (Order, written across margin, in cypher.)

fo. 512. Petition from "Robert Blundell, of Preston, gentleman," by which it appeared that the Commissioners for Sequestrations for the county of Lancaster, according to directions given them from London, had had the estate of Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Esq., surveyed, and

had "posted" the same in order to set it for seven years; petitioner, at the time set for leasing the same, bid for part of "the said Estate at the box, the sume of £137. 1s 0d, beinge a full yearely value at a rack rent, and beinge the highest bidder." The Commissioners, upon January 1st, 1651[-2], leased the same to petitioner, upon such covenants and conditions as in the leases are mentioned, for seven years. Since the granting thereof petitioner had been at very great charges in "Marleinge" the premises and otherwise. Prayed for a confirmation of the leases. (22 September, 1652; no order made.)

fo. 513. Petition from Ann Blundell, wife of Thomas[1] Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Esq., which shewed that in accordance with the prayer of a former petition (August, 1646) the Committee for Lancaster allowed her a fifth of the profits out of her husband's sequestered estate for the maintenance of herself and seven children, which she had enjoyed until the then late restraint by the then present Commissioners. Petitioner's "Suite" was that she might have a fifth part of her said husband's estate, together with her husband's capital messuage, and likewise a fifth part of his tenements set forth in the particular, and that she might receive the rents of the same up to the date of this petition. The Parliamentary Agent had made petitioner out of her fifth part make all payments whatsoever charged upon his whole estate, by which she had not above £40 a year to maintain herself and children, and latterly she had had to find two horses with arms and four foot men and their arms for the Northern Expedition, by reason whereof she had not anything left, and was become much indebted.

She prayed for a fifth in specie for her maintenance, and that she should only be charged with a fifth part of the payments and charges. "Not in specie."

fo. 515. 5 February, 1652[-3].

Contract with William West, Esq., for the purchase of the manors and lands of Robert Blundell; they comprised

[1] This ought obviously to be Robert.

"the manor of Ince Blundell, with appurtenances, a Windemillne, and three parts of a Warren in fformeby, a tenement in Little Crosby, and a messuage or tenement in Ormeskirke, in the severall occupacõns of Richard Riding and Anne Smith, widdowe, late ꝑcell of the estate of Robt. Blundell, Esq." Signed on behalf of the State by,

HENRY SEALEY,
MATT VALENTINE, ARTHUR SAMWELL,
WM ROBINSON. W. LISLE.

Intratr. GEO. BILLINGHURST, Secr.

(First Series, Vol. ci., No. 4,075, fol. 127.)

fo. 127. Letter dated Preston, 8 October, 1652, signed by Robt. Cunliffe and G. Pigot, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 22nd September then last, made upon the petition of Robert Blundell, of Preston, gentleman, touching two several leases made unto him of part of the sequestered estate of Robert Blundell, of Ince, Esq., a papist delinquent, the one under the yearly rent of £130. 1s., and the other under the rent of £70.[1] They certified that, having surveyed the said estate, they posted the same, and at a public day appointed for letting estates, several offers having been made at the same, and the petitioner offering the highest sum, it was accepted, and they contracted with him for seven years at the rents aforesaid, and subsequently made him two leases with the usual covenants, but as to the expenses petitioner incurred in marling the premises, they left that to their honours' consideration.

(First Series, Vol. xcviii., No. 3,853, fols. 409, &c.)

fo. 409. Examinations of witnesses taken at Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, the 2nd February, 1651[-2], for

[1] These apparently are the leases referred to in Vol. ix., No. 239, fo. 512, but the amounts do not agree.

and on behalf of the copyholders of Blackburn Hundred, in pursuance of an order from the Commissioners for Compounding, dated the 7th of January, 1651[-2].

Robert Hamond, of Clarkshill, in the county of Lancaster, yeoman, aged 37, sworn, said that he for the space of ten years then last past had collected several rents within the honour of Cliderowe, called "Wapentaque" rents, and had paid them sometimes to Sir Raph Ashton, baronet, and since to Mr. Pollord and others, receivers thereof, for the use of the Commonwealth; and he further said that, amongst others the rents aforesaid, he had constantly received before and since the time of sequestration the sum of 26s. 8d. for a certain parcel of land in Cliderowe called Bowden Hills, which is now alleged to be under sequestration for the recusancy and delinquency of Robert Blundell, of Ince, Esq.; and he further said that Henry Hamond (his father) was collector of the said rents for ten years before examinant collected the same, and he knew that the said 26s. 8d. due for Bowden Hills aforesaid was, during the time the same was collected by his father and himself, constantly paid by the owners and occupiers of Bowden Hills as aforesaid, and was not at any time (so far as he remembered) stopped or refused to be paid until the Commissioners for Sequestrations lately refused to pay the same. He likewise said that this rent aforesaid is one of the rents mentioned in and comprised within the late Act of Parliament passed for satisfying Sir Allen Apsley's creditors.

fo. 410. John Hurst, of Little Marsden, husbandman, aged 60 years, sworn, said that he had been occupant of an estate lying in Marsden, by lease from John Robinson, gentleman, for sixteen years then last past, during which time there had constantly and yearly been paid to the then late King's receivers and to the receivers of the Commonwealth a yearly copyhold rent of 15s., which the examinant and the occupants of the rest of the said Mr. Robinson's copyhold estate in Marsden, within the same manor of Ightenell, had yearly paid; and he further said that the

rent is one of these copyhold rents mentioned to be settled in the Act of Parliament then lately passed, for and towards satisfaction of Sir Alen Apsley's creditors; that he never knew the said rent detained by any tenant or refused to be paid till the present Commissioners for Sequestrations refused to allow the same, and he further said that the estate out of which the said 15s. is due and payable was under sequestration for the delinquency of the said John Robinson, and further said not.

John Hargreaves, of Accrington, yeoman, deposed to the same effect.

fo. 411. Andrew Holden, of Toadhall, gentleman, sworn, said that he, together with John Hamond, of Crawshaw, and Christopher Smith, of Edge, gentleman, had in the month of November, 1650, and the month of April then last past, satisfied and paid to Urian Oakes, Thomas Clarke, and others, the creditors of Sir Allen Apsley, then deceased, the sum of £4,833, being due to them for their principal sums, and £5 per diem damages, by virtue of an Act of Parliament of the 30 July, 1650, for confirmation of the copyhold estates of the ancient copyholders within the honour of Clitherowe; and that Thomas Birtwistle, of Huncoate within the manor of Accrington and honour aforesaid, had an ancient copyhold estate, then under sequestration, of the ancient yearly rent of 17s. 3d., and that the said estate by the same Act was chargeable with a proportionable part of the said principal moneys and damages, and that the proportionable part amounted to £27. 12s. Sworn 27 February, 1651[-2], before Robt. Cunliffe and G. Pigot.

William Blundell, of Crosby, Esq.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 239, fols. 507, &c.)

fo. 507. Petition, which shewed that petitioner had compounded for a tenement lying in Ditton, parish of Prescott, in the tenure of Margery Coney, at a rent of 14s.,

leased to her by Nicholas Blundell, petitioner's father. The proofs of her interest not being satisfactory to the Commissioners, further evidence was required. Prayer of the petition, that an order might issue directing the Commissioners in Lancashire to examine parties and witnesses in further proof, and that Mr. Reading may add such as should be taken to his report (7 September, 1653); granted.

fo. 508. Petition, by which it appeared petitioner was one of the persons comprised in the Act for sale of lands, &c. Prayed to be allowed to compound for that part of it which was comprised in an accompanying survey, he not being able to compound for all (9 June, 1653). Referred to Mr. Reading.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 239, fols. 510, &c.)

fo. 510. "The humble peticõn of Ann Blundell, now ye wife of William Blundell, of Little Crosbie, in the Co: of Lancaster, Esq. (one of the psons named in ye last additionall Act for sale), and of Nicholas Blundell, Eldest sonne of the said William, & of William, Thomas, Jane, Emilia, Margaret, and Alice, younger children of the first mencõned William and Ann,

"SHEWETH, That William Blundell, Esq. (greate grandfather to ye pet^r^ Nicholas) by Indenture tripartite, dated the first day of August, in ye seaventh yeare of ye late King Charles [1631], (and by other good assurance in law), did soe settle all and every his Mannors or Lop̃p^s^ of Little Crosby, Moorhouses, and Ditton, in ye County of Lancast^r^, with their appurtenances, that ye said William Blundell, yor pet^r^ Ann's husband, hath only an estate for life therein, the Remaind^r^ after his death belonging to yor pet^rs^ in such sorte and manner as in ye sd deed is conteyned.

"Yo^r^ pet^rs^ therefore humbly praye y^t^ if ye said Will Blundell applye himselfe to compound, then please to admitt yor pet^rs^ to make out their tytles and interests to ye said Manno^rs^ and p^r^misses by virtue of the said assurances,

and y^t in ord^r thereunto yould please to referre the same to yor Councell to state and reporte.

"And yor Pet^rs shall praye, etc.

ANN BLUNDELL,
NICHOLAS BLUNDELL,
W^M BLUNDELL,
THOMAS BLUNDELL,
JANE BLUNDELL,
EMILIA BLUNDELL,
MARGARET BLUNDELL,
ALICE BLUNDELL."

fo. 512. Petition of Ann Blundell, wife of William Blundell, of Crosby, Esq., on behalf of herself and children. Her husband's estate being under sequestration for his recusancy and delinquency, she and her children were destitute of the necessaries of life. The Sub-Commissioners had not the power to allow the fifth, so she petitioned to, and prayed that, the Commissioners in London would order the Sub-Commissioners in Lancashire to allow her a full fifth according to the Act. (No date; no order.)

fo. 517. 23 June, 1653.

Contract for sale, to Gilbert Crouch, gentleman, of "all that Capital Messuage or Mancõn House, with the appurtenances and several other Messuages, lands, Tenements, &c., lying in Ditton, in the parish of Prescott, & in Hynley, in the parish of Wiggan, in the Co: of Lancaster; in the occupations of John Barnes, Hugh Roson, Margaret Elleson, William Boulton, John Hey, William Kenyon, Richard Roson, Robert Norman, Anne Heyton, Richard Smith, Peter Harrison, and Henry Earlam, late parcel of the Estate of William Blundell, Esq."

fo. 519. 23 June, 1653.

Contract for sale, to Gilbert Crouch, gentleman, of the manor or lordship of Crosby parva, with the lands, tenements, hereditaments, with their appurtenances, in Great Crosby, Leuerpoole, and Thorneton in the county of Lancaster, in the occupation of Richard Reynold, Gwalter

Thelwall, Richard Adderton, Margarie Hatton, Henry Asinall, Henry Hatton, Thomas Blackmore, Robert Kenyon, and John Abram, late parcel of the estate of William Blundell, Esq.

(First Series, Vol. ci., No. 4,074, fols. 121, &c.)

fo. 126. Letter dated at Preston, 16 September, 1653, signed by E. Aspinwall and Ro. Massey.

fo. 121. Interrogatories administered to witnesses on behalf of petitioner.

Examinations taken at Preston the 7th September, 1653, of Richard Reynold, of Great Crosby.

fo. 123. Interrogatories administered on behalf of the Commonwealth, and cross-examination of Reynold.

(Second Series, Vol. lii., No. 3,482, fols. 765, &c.)

fo. 765. Report of Mr. Readinge, by which it appears that a fine of two sixths had been set upon petitioner's estate, but the Commissioners had left it to him to prove a less estate. On an order of 7 September, 1653, the Commissioners of Lancashire certified certain examinations and cross-examinations of Richard Riegnold, who deposed that he knew Nicholas Blundell, son and heir of William Blundell, Esq., who were then both dead; that he knew William Blundell, son and heir of the said Nicholas Blundell, and that he knew Margaret Coney, late wife of John Coney, deceased, who was then alive; and that he was witness to a lease granted by Nicholas Blundell, Esq., to the said John Coney, of a messuage in Ditton for 99 years if the said John Coney, Margaret his wife, or Henry their son, should so long live. He deposed that John and Henry were dead, and Margaret was living; he deposed that Margaret Coney's estate in the lease was derived from John Coney, her late husband, who derived from Nicholas Blundell, gentleman, also deceased, father of William, father of Nicholas, who was at the making of the lease thereof in possession of the same, and disposed thereof as the said Nicholas pleased for

three lives, his father being, as he conceived, consenting thereunto; and that, until Coney's lease be determined, nothing but the rent ought to come to William Blundell, the son. It was therefore certified by the Lancashire Commissioners that the rent only had been seized for the delinquency of petitioner.

fo. 767. Order to refer to the Lancashire Commissioners.

fo. 769. Petition in which it was stated petitioner had, 12 July preceding, compounded for the tenement as if in fee; the Commissioners not being satisfied with the proof of the interest which it was alleged Margery Coney held in it, he now prayed that an examination of the parties might be made.

fo. 771. Certificate from the Lancashire Commissioners, dated 16 September, 1653, at Preston, signed by E. Aspinwall, and Ro. Massey; stating that they had, in obedience to an order of 7 September, 1653, taken an examination of Richard Reynold, the only witness produced.

fo. 773. Interrogatories to be administered.

fo. 774. Examination of Richard Reynolds (of Great Crosby, yeoman, aged 52).

fo. 777. Order of reference to Mr. Reading.

fo. 779. First petition.

fo. 781. Deposition of William Blundell.

fo. 783. Mr. Readinge's first report in this case, dated 12 July, 1653. Fine, two sixths, £31. 4s., on the first petition, which amount does not appear to have been reduced.

Samuel Boden, of Holland, Clerk.

(First Series, Vol. xxii., No. 650, fols. 847, 849.)

fo. 847. Certificate, dated 11 August, 1654, approving of Samuel Boden, of Holland, minister of God's Word, as a person qualified to preach the Gospel, and therefore fit to receive the augmentation which had been settled upon him, or the place where he preached.

fo. 849. Certificate as to what proceedings had been taken in this case, from which it appeared that Mr. Boden had petitioned, 11 August, 1652, claiming nineteen marks a year out of the Tithe Corn of Holland and Dalton, sequestered for the delinquency of the Earl of Derby.

fo. 871. "Fryday, 16th of July, 1652.

"By the Comisrs for Advance of monie, &c.

"Whereas, Mr. Samuell Boden, of Holland, in the County of Lancaster, hath beene charged for being at Warrington, in the said County, when the Earle of Derby with the fforces were there in the yeare 1651. Now upon hearing this day of this Cause, and reading the Deposicons taken on the part of the Comonwealth, and hearing of Mr. ffowle, Solicitor, and upon reading the Peticon of the said Samuell Boden, Consideration being thereupon had, It is resolued upon the question that it doth not appeare by the said proofes that the said Samuell Boden falls within the Declaracon and Resolues of Parliament of the 24th of August, 1649, or 6th of March, 1650[-1]; And it is thereupon ordered that the said Samuell Boden be and is hereby discharged towching the said matter charged against him, and the seizure upon his estate bee and is hereby taken off and discharged, and the Bonds and Securities entred into towching the same, to be Delivered up and Cancelled; And hereof the Comisrs for Sequestracns in the said Co. Lancr, and all others, are to take notice and Conferme accordingly.

SAM MOYER, EDW: WINSLOW,
WILLM. MOLINS, RIC: MOORE."

"A true copy. Examined,
E. MALLISON, Regr."

fo. 872. Certificate signed by R. Sheruyn, and stating that neither in the return from the then late Committee for Lancashire, or the present Commissioners, nor elsewhere, did he find any entry shewing that petitioner was or ever had been under sequestration.

William Boner, Gent.

(First Series, Vol. xxii., No. 640, fol. 645.)

fo. 645. He is mentioned in a return of persons sequestrated, dated 27 September, 1655, signed by Dan. Hancock. His security for payment of the fine of £25 was Adam Bankes, of London, draper; the first moiety, £12. 10s., to be paid within six weeks after Mr. Boner's petition should be allowed.

Henry Boothe, of Knowsley.

(Second Series, Vol. liv., No. 3,612, fols. 486, &c.)

fo. 486. Particular, by which it appears he held a lease for three lives from the Earl of Derby of a tenement in Knowsley of the yearly value of £4.

fo. 490. Petition, in which it was stated that petitioner took up arms against the Parliament at Edge Hill battle, but forced as a tenant of "my Lord Darby;" but presently he laid those arms down and took up arms for the State, and served two years in Colonel Rainsburrough's Regiment under Captain Townsend.

fo. 491. Certificate signed by "Cap. Joh: Toundsend," confirming statement above, and adding that petitioner left the service after the taking of Worcester. Fine, £8 (12 May, 1649).

Richard Booth, of Woolston.

(First Series, Vol. xxii., No. 640, fol. 564.)

fo. 564. Report by Mr. Reading on his petition, dated 28 December, 1653, by which it appeared that he desired to contract for two third parts of his own estate then under sequestration for his recusancy.

fo. 565. Order referring case to Mr. Reading.

fo. 567. Petition.

fo. 569. Extract from the Accounts Exhibited in Lan-

cashire for the year ended 1 January, 1652[-3], shewing the value of the property per annum (£8 for the two thirds let then to one George Barton).

fo. 571. Particular.

fo. 580. Petition (14 December, 1653).

John Bootle.

(First Series, Vol. xli., No. 1,286, fols. 643, &c.)

fo. 643. A petition by Paul Morean, gentleman, on behalf of Maudlin Morris, widow, and of William, James, Edward, Charlotte, and Mary, sons and daughters of the said Maudlin, which shewed that John Bootle, then late of Knowsley, deceased, was in his lifetime possessed of a messuage, &c., in Knowsley, by lease from the then late Earl of Derby, for a term of years determined by the death of the said John Bootle; that subsequent to his death, petitioner, in trust for the persons named above, procured a lease from Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Derby; two third parts of the premises had been sequestered for the delinquency of Bootle, and petitioner, without an order from the Commissioners above, could not enjoy the premises. Prayed therefore for an enquiry; it was referred (4 September, 1655).

William [Boothe, or] Bootle,[1] of Thorneton, Yeoman.

(First Series, Vol. ix., No. 248, fols. 721, &c.)

fo. 721. Petition, which shewed that Robert Bootle, petitioner's father, of Thorneton, was a recusant, and his small

[1] It is difficult to say which is the right name. And the difficulty has been experienced before, for in *Wills at Chester*, Record Society's Publications, vol. 4, I find "Bootle, Robert, of Thornton, parish of Sephton, gentleman;" in the same series, vol. 15, "Booth, William, of Hoolmore Green;" and again, vol. 18, "Bootle, Ellen, of Hoolmoor Green, widow."

estate, which descended to petitioner at his father's death, had been sequestered for his said recusancy, and so then continued, "almost to yor peticõners ruine." That his father and mother were Catholics, and by threats and hard usage had endeavoured to keep him from his Church, and to educate him in popery; but finding they could not prevail with him therein, turned him out of doors; he choosing to live "hardely" abroad, rather than to be brought up in that religion, &c. Prayer that the sequestration might be discharged. "1 July, 1651; To Examine and Certify."

fo. 793. Order to Lancashire Commissioners to examine.

fo. 725. Report by Mr. Reading based on an order of 25 May, 1652, grounded on the above petition; he found that by an indenture dated 2 December, 1629, made between Robert Bootle, of Holmer Greene, gentleman, of the one part, and John Bower, of Ayntree, Robert Dobson, of Liverpool, gentleman, William Barron, of Sephton, and Thomas Griffith, of Crosby, on the other part, the said Robert Bootle, for and in consideration of investing and settling of the messuages, lands, &c., "in the blood and issue of the said Robert Bootle did covenant that he would before 25 March then next, by sufficient conveyances and assurance in law, convey to the aforesaid John Bower, Robert Dobson, William Barron, and Thomas Griffiths, and their heirs, all his messuages, lands, &c., lying in Thorneton and Harlton, to the uses limited in the said conveyance; namely, that the feoffees and the survivor of them and his heirs should stand seized and possessed of the said messuages, to the use of the said Robert Bootle and his assigns during his life without impeachment of waste, and after to the use of petitioner for life, and after to the use of the heirs of his body, lawfully begotten, and their heirs for ever. In default, to the use of Richard, second son of the said Robert, with like limitations; in default to the use of the next son of the said Robert Bootle, upon any wife or wives thereafter of his body lawfully to be begotten; after his death to the use of the heirs of the body of such next son and his lawful heirs for ever; in default,

to the right heirs of the said Robert for ever, with a proviso to assign a third part of the premises for a jointure to or for any wife or wives which the said Robert Bootle might thereafter have married, for their lives only, and to charge the premises with two hundred marks for the preferment of his younger children, and with power to grant leases for three lives, or twenty-one years, in possession of all or any of the premises.

By another deed indented, dated 24 March, 1629[-30], the said [1]William Bootle, in performance of the said covenants, enfeoffed and delivered to the persons named the messuage in Thorneton and Harlton aforesaid, to the uses and purposes of the indenture, whereupon livery and seisin was endorsed as having been executed in the presence of divers witnesses, as by the several deeds then produced and proved before the Commissioners of Lancashire, namely, the first deed by Richard Newhouse, and the second by Thomas Cheshier, both of whom deposed to the death of Robert Bootle about a year then since, and that petitioner was his son and heir, and conformable to the Protestant religion and a constant frequenter at his parish church on the Lord's day at prayer and sermon.

Submitted for judgment whether the sequestration should not have been discharged (15 October, 1652).

fo. 729. Order to (25 May, 1652) refer to Mr. Reading.

fo. 731. Second petition (25 May, 1652).

fo. 733. Copy of original petition.

fo. 735. Communication dated Wigan, 18 November, 1651, enclosing copies of depositions taken and other matters, signed by Edw. Aspinwall and G. Pigot.

fo. 737. Deposition of Thomas Cheshire, of Thorneton (aged 68), same of Richard Newhouse, of Much Crosbie (aged 55), sworn at Wigan, 17 November, 1651.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,022, fols. 349, &c.)

fo. 351. Letter, dated at Wigan, 18 November, 1651,

[1] So in report.

signed by E. Aspinwall and G. Pigot, mentioning that in observance of an order of July 1st then last, upon the petition of the above, they had examined witnesses on oath touching the matters in the petition mentioned, and they certified that the estate in the petition mentioned was, and had then been for some years, under sequestration for the popery and delinquency of Robert Booth, then deceased, late father of petitioner; that the petitioner was conformable, and had that day taken the oath of abjuration before them.

fo. 349. Examinations of witnesses taken at Wigan, 17 November, 1651, of Thomas Cheshire, of Thornton, yeoman, aged 68 years, who was present and a witness to a deed, sealed, &c., by Robert Booth, deceased, then late of Holme Green, dated 24 March, 1° King Charles [1625-6], between him, on the one part, and John Bower, Robert Dobson, William Baron, and Thomas Griffiths on the other, relating to certain messuages in Thornton and Harleton, to which petitioner succeeded as heir, the father having died about a year and a half then ago.

fo. 350. Part of a deposition to the same effect; sworn to by Richard Newhouse, who said petitioner was conformable, and a constant frequenter at his parish [church] of Sefton.

William Bower, of Latham, Yeoman.

(Second Series, Vol. xxix., No. 2,172, fols. 497, &c.)

fo. 497. His delinquency, he was in arms in the first war; "was never questioned or sequestred for any delinquency, nor engaged in the latter war, but, in observance of the late votes of Parliament in favor of those that shall discover themselves to this Committee, he humbly submits to compound according to the said late votes, and prayes the benefit of them." He petitioned 17 May, 1649, and compounded upon a particular which disclosed that he was seized in fee to him and his heirs of a messuage (in

the particular he is described as of Smaleshaw, co. Lanc.) and certain parcels of land thereto belonging worth yearly £9; also that he was seized for one life of a tenement in Latham and Holland, held by lease from the Earl of Derby, of the yearly value of £8; that he was also seized of a copyhold estate of inheritance of sundry parcels of land in Holland aforesaid worth yearly £7. 10s. Personal property, £14. 10s. Fine, £25 (22 May, 1649).

fo. 500. Petition.

fo. 501. Particular.

fo. 503. Affidavit of Robert Hoult, haberdasher, of London, declaring that the other two persons originally in the lease were long since dead. The lease was to Ann Bower for three lives, namely, Ann, William her son, and Margaret her daughter, and that Margaret, late wife of John Harsnix deceased, now Margaret Harsnix, widow, is the only surviving party and life in the lease aforesaid. Sworn 18 May, 1649, before John Page.

Adam Bowker, of Salford, near Manchester, Chapman.

(Second Series, Vol. xlix., No. 3,189, fols. 429, &c.)

fo. 429. Delinquency, adhering to and assisting the forces raised against the Parliament in the late wars; he petitioned 19 June, 1651, and compounded upon a particular which disclosed that he was seized in fee to him and his heirs of two third parts of a tenement lying in Salford, worth yearly £4. 8s. 10d. That after the death of Mary Hilton, his mother (who was then living), he would be seized of the other third part, worth £2. 4s. 5d. Fine, £16. 13s. 0d. (22 July, 1651).

fo. 433. Particular.

fo. 435. Affidavit of Francis Bowker, declaring that Mary Hilton, mother of compounder, was living sixteen days before date of affidavit (1 July, 1651).

fo. 432. Petition.

Peter Bowker, of Manchester, Chapman.

(Second Series, Vol. xlix., No. 3,188, fols. 424, &c.)

fo. 424. Delinquency, adhering to and assisting the forces raised against the Parliament during the late wars.

fo. 425. Particular, which discloses that he was seized, to him and his heirs in fee, of a messuage or tenement in Salford, worth yearly £4.

fo. 428. Petition. Fine, £12 (22 July, 1651). Referred to Mr. Reading to report; but the document is wanting.

Thomas Brabin, of Whittington, Gent.

(Second Series, Vol. xlv., No. 2,728, fols. 183, &c.)

fo. 183. Delinquency, adhering to the forces raised against the Parliament. He petitioned, 31 May, 1649, and compounded upon a particular which disclosed that he was seized in fee to him and his heirs of and in a parcel of ground called Bowertribar Garney-gaith new close and other parcels of land lying in Whittington of the yearly value together of £32. 3s. 4d., also at the end of six years there would come to him and his heirs a parcel of ground called the Neither Blaze lying in Whittington of the yearly value of £6. 10s., also at the end of a term of three years there would come to him and his heirs two parcels of ground called Beane Lands and Beckside lying in Whittington worth yearly £20, also at the end of two years to him and his heirs a parcel of ground called Cyresmyre, lying in Whittington of the yearly value of £4, also at the end of three years to him and his heirs a parcel of ground called Garney Lands lying in Whittington worth yearly £1. 11s., out of which he claimed a deduction of £4 a year, a quit rent paid to the king and state. Fine, £122. 17s. (11 March.)

fo. 186. Petition.

fo. 187. Particular.

John Brade, of Cockerholme, husbandman.

(Second Series, Vol. xliii., No. 2,579, fols. 315, &c.)

fo. 315. Delinquency, adhering to the forces raised against the Parliament. He petitioned 20 April, 1649, and compounded upon a particular which disclosed that he was seized for life of the one half of a tenement and garden lying in Cockerholme, held of the lord of the manor of Cockerholme, and worth yearly £4. 10s. Fine, £9. (24 April, 1649.)

fo. 318. Petition.

fo. 319. Particular.

James Bradley.

(First Series, Vol. xli., No. 1,268, fols. 120, &c.)

fo. 120. Petition from John Marsh, of Preston, gentleman, who claimed to be entitled to a messuage in Elston, then formerly in the possession of James Bradley, and later in that of Ann Bradley, his widow, two thirds of which had been sequestered for the popery of the said James Bradley, and subsequently to his death, for that of Elizabeth Bradley, who having died the property descended to petitioner, who now prayed for an examination of his title. Granted (15 May, 1655).

ff. 150-181. Another set of papers in which petitioner was interested in some property in Brindle sequestered for the recusancy of one William Crooke.

James Bradley, of Bryning.

(First Series, Vol. x., No. 262, fol. 413.

fo. 413. 17 September, 1653.

Contract for sale to Bartholemew Heskeith, of Aughton, Esq., of all that capital messuage and demesne lands with

the appurtenances in the occupation of James Bradley, with several other lands and tenements in the several occupations of Hugh Redding, John Mersor, Wm. Smith, Miles Hall, William Walker, and George Smith, situate in Brining and Kellemergh, parish of Kirkham, late parcel of the estates of James Bradley, gentleman.

fo. 417. Petition which disclosed that petitioner's father died seized of an estate in tail which descended to petitioner and had been sequestrated for his delinquency. Petitioner, having been ever conformable, prayed for an order to the Lancashire Commissioners directing them to certify what estate his father died seized of, what title petitioner had to the estate, and to examine witnesses, &c. ("16 June, 1652. Order as is desired.")

fo. 428. Petition, which shewed that petitioner was one of the persons whose name had been inserted in the Act for sale, thereby his estate became liable to sequestration or to be sold. Prayed that in accordance with the proviso in the Act he himself might be admitted to compound for it. (28 June, 1653. Referred to Mr. Readinge.)

James Bradley, of Thorneley, husbandman.

(First Series, Vol. x., No. 262, fol. 416.)

fo. 416. Petition, shewing that two thirds of his estate had been sequestered for his recusancy only, and he prayed by the powers in a late Act given to be allowed to contract for the same (18 January, 1653[-4]). Referred to Mr. Reading.

Roger Bradley, of Bayley, husbandman.

(First Series, Vol. x., No. 262, fols. 425, &c.)

fo. 425. Petition which shewed that Richard Bradley, petitioner's brother, being seized of a small tenement for term of lives, did in his lifetime (in the time of King James)

assign one moiety of it to Elizabeth, his wife, during her life, and the other moiety to petitioner, after her death the whole to him. Her moiety was sequestered for her recusancy. She was then dead, and buried at Burneley, 24 January then last past, 1652[-3], whereby the estate ought to have descended to petitioner, who was conformable and had had his two sons in arms for the state, one of whom had been a close prisoner, at Shrewsbury, at the hands of the enemy for the space of twenty-three weeks, which, to release him, had put petitioner "to infinite charge;" petitioner "now growes old and is mightily impoverished and likely to be undone for ever if not relieved by your good honours." Prayed that the estate may be freed from sequestration. (20 July, 1652. Commissioners in county to certify, and Mr. Brereton to report.)

fo. 426. "These may Certifye Authoritye, or whom it maye Concerne that the Bearer hereof, Roger Bradley, of Baley, in the Co: of Lanc^{r}, & w^{t}hin our parish of Millon, husbandman, is, and hath beene euer, a dutifull and Constant good Churchman, & not onely himselfe, but also his wife and children, Conformable and Compliable to the present government of the State and Comon-wealth of England, the wch we make bould to Certifye und^{r} our hands. Dated the 20th of June.

"SAMUELL FFELGATE, *Minist:*

JOHN HALL,
HH
his marke,
JAMES ⌶ PARKINSON,
his marke.
SYMON X CHAPMAN,
his marke,
} *Churchwardens.*"

fo. 428. "To the Honble Comittee of State,

"SHEWETH, To yor good Hon^{rs} that we beleiue that Roger Bradley yor Hon^{rs} peticõner hath petticoned in noe wise but in truth. And that Willm Bradley & Thomas Bradley, his sonnes, hath beene souldiers under our Comands, and did faithfull seruice for the State & Comon-

wealth of England, the wch we make bould to Certifye, and to subscribe or Names the 24th of June, 1652.

Captans of the trane bands & abrode in the Army allso. } THOMAS SEEDE. CHR: WHITE."

fo. 431. Report by Mr. Brereton, based on an order of 20 July, 1652. He found that Richard Bradley, of Bayley, yeoman, by indenture dated 19 February, 1634[-5], reciting that Richard Sherborne, of Stonihurst, Esq., deceased, by indenture dated 16 May, 1620, demised a messuage in Bayley to Richard Bradley during the lives of the said Richard, Richard Ash, and Henry Hayhurst; the said Richard assigned the said messuage to Henry Walshman and Richard Alston, during the said lives, in trust for the said Richard Bradley and his assigns during his life, and after as to one moiety in trust for Elizabeth his wife, from the 2nd February then next after the decease of the said Richard, during her life, if the said lease so long continue, she remaining "of good conversation and unmarryed;" after her death in trust for Roger Bradley the petitioner, brother of the said Richard, during the said lease, and as to other moiety, from the 2nd February next after the decease of the said Richard Bradley, in trust for the said Roger and his assigns during the said lease with divers provisoes.

Richard Allston, one of the trustees, deposed to certain facts, and Henry Walshman, the other trustee, confirmed him.

Submitted to judgment whether the sequestration ought not to be discharged (13 April, 1653).

fo. 433. Certificate, at the request of Captain Thomas Smith as to what proceedings had been taken in the case, dated 28 March, 1653[-4]; signed Jo. Leech.

fo. 436. Petition (copy).

fo. 437. Order of reference, 20 July, 1652, to Lancashire Commissioners.

fo. 439. Report by Lancashire Commissioners, dated at Preston 7 September, 1652, as to the proceedings taken by them in the matter, and enclosing copies of the examinations taken.

ff. 441-444. Depositions of John Walchman, of Pendleton, yeoman, Richard Alston, of Claughton, husbandman, and Henry Welchman, of Ighten Hill, husbandman, sworn August 26, 1652, at Preston.

fo. 445. Certificate stating there were no charges of delinquency against Roger Bradley.

fo. 448. Certificate as to Elizabeth Bradley, of Baly, her recusancy, sequestration, &c., and as to her identity.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,031, fols. 407, &c.)

fo. 409. Letter dated at Preston, 7 of September, 1652, signed by Edw. Aspinwall, Robt. Cunliffe, and G. Pigot, mentioning that by an order of the 20th of July, 1652, made upon the petition of the above, touching the moiety of a tenement two parts of which were sequestrated for the recusancy of Elizabeth Bradley then deceased, they were required to examine witnesses for proof of the matters alleged in the said petition, and to certify the grounds and causes of the sequestration, and when and from whom. They, in obedience thereto, certified that they had taken the examinations enclosed on behalf of the petitioner, and that in the year 1644 two thirds of a moiety of it had been sequestrated for the recusancy of the said Elizabeth Bradley, who was at this time dead.

fo. 407. Examinations taken at Preston, 26 August, 1652, of John Welshman, of Pendleton, yeoman; and

fo. 408. of Richard Alston, of Claughton, and Henrie Welshman, of Ightenhill.

William Bradley, of Astley, husbandman.

(First Series, Vol. xi., No. 276, fol. 90.)

fo. 90. Two third parts of his estate having been sequestered for his recusancy, he prayed to be allowed to contract for the same (30 December, 1653); referred to Mr. Reading to report.

John Bradshawe, of Scale, Gentleman, and Anne, his Wife.

(First Series, Vol. xi., No. 276, fols. 4, &c.)

fo. 4. Petition, referring to former proceedings; prayer, that an order might issue to the Commissioners of Lancashire granting petitioner the right to cross-examine such witnesses as should in his case be examined on behalf of the Commonwealth (22 May, 1655). "Ordered accordingly."

fo. 7. Contract for sale of lands, late parcel of the estate of John Bradshaw, gentleman, to Thomas Sclater, "Dr of Phisicke," comprising a capital messuage with lands, tenements, &c., in Lancaster, Cockram, and Whaley, and for all that salt, coale, the sand fflowers [*sic*], and turbary in Cockram, in the occupations of Richard Dobson, John Taylor, Edmond Bond, George Hodgson, Richard Kitchin, John Lawe, Lawrence Gurnall, and William Sturzaker, or their assigns, and also certain lands called Mellings Hey, in the occupation of Thomas Wilson or his assigns.

fo. 37. Petition, by which it appears that he had employed a trusty friend to give notice to the Lancashire Commissioners of an order issued by the Commissioners in London, whose [the Lancashire Commissioners] proceedings thereupon were sworn to by the friend before the Commissioners in London on the 14th December, 1654.

No certificate appears to have been returned upon the

Lancashire proceedings, which circumstance appears to have injuriously affected petitioner, and by the non-receipt of the tithes of Ellell, Forton, Thurnham, Glasson, and Cockerham, due the preceding midsummer (date of this document, 14 February, 1654[-5]) unto him as he conceived by and upon a composition he had made with the Commissioners, and the payment of his fine for the same, he sustained great damage. 14 February, 1654[-5], "Let the order of 21th of November, 1654, be inforced, and that the Commissioners certefie within a month after notice."

fo. 37. Deposition of petitioner, by which it appeared that he had employed a trusty friend to deliver an order upon the Commissioners of Sequestrations in Lancashire, and he believed it was delivered on 2 December then last past. He further deposed he had not received any of the tithes mentioned in petition, but said that one Thompson, aided by another person, pretending an authority from the Lancashire Commissioners, on November 9th preceding, entered upon some land in Scale of which he was tenant to Dr. Slater and distrained six oxen and two kine, the property of Peter and George Bradshawe, of Wrampole, which at that time were in the custody of deponent, and two mares, property of deponent's, doing this for the rents and tithes of Forton due for the year 1653 as they alleged, but for which deponent had compounded; also for half a year's tithe for Ellell (for which also he had compounded).

Deponent immediately followed Thompson to Lancaster, and there found James Smith, Agent to the Commissioners, who declined to restore the goods seized; but the day following they were carried to Garstange Fair, Smith and Thompson threatening to sell them there, whither also deponent had followed, and there he was constrained to get Peter Bradshawe to join him in an engagement by promise to Smith, and to undertake that at the next sitting of the Commissioners for Sequestration in the County of Lancaster he would satisfy the said Commissioners or return the cattle to Smith.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding the order referred to

above, deponent failed to get the rents due at the preceding midsummer for the estate which he had compounded for; nor could he obtain his and Peter Bradshawe's joint engagement to be cancelled; nor could he obtain any return or answer to the order. He went to London at a cost of £12 to swear this before the Commissioners there. The immediate effect was the peremptory instructions at foot of preceding petition.

fo. 39. Petition, 21 November, 1654, which shewed that petitioner had been comprised in the Act for sale of lands forfeited for treason, and had availed himself of the proviso in the Act to compound for the tithes mentioned above, and paid the full fine. Prayer that he might have the tithes due to him since 22 June then preceding, and that the Commissioners forbear any further distress upon him.

fo. 41. Deposition of John Atkinson, of Cockerham, aged 71 years or thereabouts, that he, upon the 2nd December preceding, was at the house of Mr. Aspinwall, one of the Commissioners for Sequestrations for the County of Lancaster. Mr. Aspinwall being absent, he shewed the order to Mrs. Aspinwall, his wife, and left with her a copy. That on Tuesday, 5 December, he was with Mr. Robert Massey, another of the Commissioners, at his house in Warrington, and there delivered to him the said original order, at which time Mr. Massey told him he had before that time had notice of the business therein contained. Sworn in London, 14 December, 1654, before the Commissioners.

fo. 43. Communication from the Commissioners for Managing the Estates under Sequestration to the Lancashire Commissioners on this matter, directing them in peremptory terms to examine into the matter of the petition, and forthwith certify to them in London what they knew particularly in the case, and to suspend any further proceedings by way of distress against petitioner for three weeks (21 November, 1654).

fo. 85. Petition (3 May, 1654) referred to Mr. Reading.

fo. 92. Petition from John Bradshaw, of Wrampole,

gentleman, mentioned that a messuage and land lying in Prisull [Preesall] had been for some years then past under sequestration for the delinquency of John Bradshaw, of Scale, gentleman, who had held the same under a lease from Edmond Fleetwood, Esq., deceased, which lease having expired a new one upon valuable considerations had been demised to petitioner, who, in consequence of the sequestration, could not enjoy the same. Prayed for an order for discharge, 19 August, 1653. Referred to Commissioners in the County and Mr. Reading to report.

fo. 161. Petition [from Anne Bradshawe], shewing that her husband's estate had been sequestrated for his delinquency; she prayed for an allowance of a fifth (27 February, 1650[-1]). "5th parte."

(First Series, Vol. lvii., No. 1,841, fols. 615, &c.)

fo. 615. Petition from Mary Singleton, widow, which disclosed that John Bradshaw, of Scale, in the county of Lancaster, by indenture dated 28 September, 1636, for the considerations therein expressed, granted to petitioner and Thomas Singleton, her husband, since deceased, and the longer liver of them, an annuity or yearly rent of £20 issuing out of the lands of the said John Bradshaw called Scale and Torrisholme, in the said county, and subsequently sequestered for his delinquency; that the said rent was duly paid during her husband's life to petitioner by the former Committee for Sequestrations for Lancashire, but the then Commissioners suspended payment of it. Petitioner prayed for an examination of her title, which was agreed to. The Lancashire Commissioners to examine and certify (18 November, 1653).

fo. 629. Petition.

fo. 633. Petition from Mary Singleton, of Scale, widow, which mentioned that Thomas Singleton, husband of petitioner, in his lifetime sold to John Bradshaw, of Scale, gentleman, a capital messuage and lands called Scale, and certain messuages and lands lying in Torrisholme and

other places in Lancashire. In consideration thereof John Bradshaw, by his indenture dated 28 September, 12 Charles I. [1637], granted to petitioner's husband and herself a rent charge of £14 a year issuing out of the lands so granted, which lands had subsequently been sold to [probably "for"] the said Bradshaw's delinquency; but, upon an appeal by the petitioner, the annuity had been allowed by the former Committee, but refused by the then Commissioners. She prayed for an allowance of the annuity as formerly. The matter was referred to the Lancashire Commissioners to examine and certify (16 July, 1651).

ff. 635-9. Report by Mr. Brereton, dated 15 March, 1653[-4], in which he reviews at considerable length the facts of the case. He submitted to judgment whether the said several rents ought not to be allowed.

fo. 641. Reference of case to Lancashire Commissioners.

fo. 643. Petition (copy).

fo. 645. Communication dated at Preston, 6 September, 1652, signed by Robt. Cunliffe and G. Pigot, mentioning proceedings taken before them, enclosing copies of examinations, and stating that, petitioner being unable to travel, they had repaired to her to take her examination, and found her so aged, impotent, and infirm, that she was not able to stir out of the house wherein she was, and likely "to be lost for want of maintenance if not timely releiued, the annuity beinge her whole liuelihood, which wee in Charity conceiued ourselues bound to certify, and shall submit the same to yor Honors judgmts."

ff. 647-50. Examinations of witnesses.

fo. 653. Certificate exhibiting what proceedings had been taken.

(First Series, Vol. xcviii., No. 3,879, fols. 595, &c.)

fo. 595. Letter from Preston dated 6th of September, 1652, acknowledging receipt of an order of 14 July made upon the petition of Mary Singleton, widow, touching a

rent charge of £20 a year due to her out of the estate of John Bradshaw, of Scale, gentleman, mentioning that they had taken the examinations for proof of her title, copies of which they enclosed.

fo. 597. Examination of George Toulnson, of Lancaster, Esq., of petitioner, and,

fo. 598, of Henry Porter, of Lancaster, gentleman, sworn 10 August, 1652.

ff. 603-4. Interrogatories administered on behalf of petitioner, and examination of James Hardman.

fo. 605. Interrogatories administered on behalf of the Commonwealth to same.

fo. 607. Letter dated Ormskirke, 30 December, 1653, enclosing the last examinations.

(Second Series, Vol. liv., No. 3,595, fols. 203, &c.)

fo. 203. Report by Mr. Readinge, by which it appears that the petitioner was one of the persons comprised in the Act for sale of lands forfeited for treason; his estate was surveyed and returned 1 April, 1654, and he petitioned 3 May following. By the survey he appears to have been seized of certain tithes of Forton, Turnham, Glaston, and out of three tenements in Cockram, and the tithes of Ellell, co. Lancaster, worth yearly £92. 6s. 8d. Fine at two sixths, £554 (31 May, 1654).

John Bradshawe, of Hope, Esq.

(First Series, Vol. xi., No. 276, fols. 185, &c.)

fo. 185. Petition, which shewed that petitioner and all those whose estate he had in a capital messuage called Hope and the lands thereunto belonging, time out of mind had paid a "*modus decimandi*" of 10s. a year only for the tithes arising and growing upon the lands belonging to the said capital messuage; that petitioner's father (the said tithes being sequestrated for the delinquency of the pro-

prietor) paid the Committee for Sequestrations for several years the said 10s. yearly, and since the sequestration had been discharged had paid the same to the proprietor.

The Commissioners of Sequestrations for the County, having heard that petitioner's father paid 40s. for two years' tithes, claimed an arrear of £8 or £9 supposed to be due, whereas really there was not more than 30s. owing, which petitioner had tendered and was then ready to pay. Prayed stay of proceedings, and for a reference to counsel (13 July, 1652). Referred to Lancashire Commissioners, Mr. Reading to report.

(First Series, Vol. xcix., No. 3,972, fol. 421.)

fo. 421. Letter dated at Preston, 19 November, 1652, mentioning that by an order of July 13th then last they were required to examine the claim made by petitioner, and certify what they found in the books or papers touching the same. In observation thereof they certified that they had taken the examinations enclosed, and had made searches touching the "prescription" rent mentioned in the petition, but found nothing in the books of the former Committee touching the same, excepting they found in the accounts of the former agents in the years 1644, 1645, that they then received 40s. a year for the said rent, and in the years 1646, 1647, 10s. only was paid, but in 1648, 1649, and 1650, it was wholly in arrear; they, finding 40s. had been paid as above stated, demanded the arrears, which was all they knew concerning the matter.

fo. 419. Examinations taken at Preston, 8 April, 1652, of Lawrence Bradshawe, of Hope, gentleman, by which it appeared that the 40s. claim arose out of an estate in Hope, in the rectory of Eccles, for tithes arising within the said estates at 10s. a year; though these had been then formerly constantly paid and no more demanded until about forty years then past, Mr. Anderton, of Lostock, who had purchased the said rectory, demanded and compelled deponent's father, James Bradshaw, to pay him 40s. a year.

The estate by the death of his father coming to deponent, he refused to pay more than 10s., and thereupon he never paid any rent till April, 1644, when, Mr. Anderton's estate being under sequestration, he was called upon for the said rent, and then he paid to Mr. Henry Neild, one of the agents for Salford hundred, the sum of £7, being the arrears for fourteen years; and he said that in December, 1644, and in the year 1645, he by the command of Colonel Holland paid to Robert Oldham, then agent, 40s.; this he did as the Parliament forces in the county stood at the time in want of money, as Colonel Holland then affirmed; in 1646 he paid 10s. only to Lawrence Owen, then agent; in 1647 he paid 10s. to Richard Holte, the latter being then engaged in collecting the said rents; in 1648, 1649, and 1650, he paid no rent at all; and further that in December then last, the said Mr. Anderton's property having before that time been freed from sequestration, deponent's son by his appointment paid Mr. Anderton's servant, Hugh Bury, 10s., being the rent due for the tithe for the year then past according to the "prescription" aforesaid, which he accepted of in full and gave a discharge for the same.

fo. 420. Raph Bradshawe, son and heir of above, of Hope, in the county of Lancaster, gentleman, confirmed his father's statement as to the payment of the last 10s.

Roger Bradshawe, of Haigh, Esq.

(First Series, Vol. xi., No. 276, fols. 25, &c.)

fo. 25. This is a petition from Roger Bradshaw, of Haigh, Esq., as surviving executor of William Bradshaw, of Haigh, relating to some land in Kent.

fo. 157. Petition, which shewed that petitioner had purchased from Sir William Brereton certain lands in Rumworth and Horwitch, then late in the possession of Christopher Anderton, of Lostock, Esq., deceased, and that he could not enjoy the same because they were under sequestration.

That his title had been referred to Mr. Brereton to report, but the same could not fully be done without a return from the Commissioners shewing the cause of the sequestration of the said lands and proof of a deed of release made of the said lands to the said Sir William Brereton.

Prayed an order for the Commissioners to certify cause "with speed," and also to examine witnesses and other things (21 February, 1650[-1]). Prayer granted.

fo. 156. Petition (23 April, 1651).

fo. 163. Petition, Roger Bradshawe, Esq., and Hugh Adlington, gentleman, as executors to William Bradshaw, Esq., deceased, relating to land in Kent (11 March, 1651[-2]).

fo. 164. Petition relating to lands in Popplewell, Yorkshire (3 December, 1652).

fo. 167. Order by Commissioners for Compounding directing an enquiry in regard to the Yorkshire land.

fo. 189. Mr. Brereton's report upon Roger Bradshaw's petition touching the lands in Yorkshire, dated 9 August, 1653.

fo. 194. Order of reference of the petition referred to in above report.

fo. 195. Petition (copy) (15 July, 1653).

fo. 196. "These are to certifie those whom itt may concern that James Bradshaw, son of . . . [torn off] Bradshaw, Esquire, of Haigh, was Buried att Wigan the seuenth day of June in th . . . of our Lord god one thousand six hundred thirty and one.

This is according to o^r^ Chur . . .
register at Wigan,
JAMES BRADSHAW, *pas[tor]* . .
WILLM. JOHNSON, *Clearke,*
parish of Wigan."

"Examined p mee,
THOMAS CROOKE."

"These are Likewise to Certifie those whom itt may concerne that Roger Bradshaw, Esquire, . . . Haigh,

was Buried att Wigan the Sixteenth day of Maij in the yeare of our Lord go . . . one thousand Six hundred and forty & one.

"This is according to o^r Church
register at Wigan,
JAMES BRADSHAW, *pastor ibid:*
WILLM. JOHNSON, *Clearke of the parish Church of Wigan.*"

"Examined p mee,
THOMAS CROOKE."

12 August, 1652. Deposition of Thomas Croke, of the parish of Standish, yeoman, declaring that he examined the above certificates with the register, and saw James Bradshaw and William Johnson subscribe the said certificates.

fo. 197. Similar certificate concerning the burial of James, son and heir apparent of Roger Bradshagh, of Haigh, who was buried at Wigan on 7 June, 1631. Deposition in this instance made by Henry Gerard.

fo. 199. Similar certificate as to Roger Bradshagh, of Haigh, Esq., who was buried at Wigan, 16 May, 1641.

fo. 203. Communication dated at Preston, 2 February, 1651[-2], signed by Robt. Cunliffe and G. Pigot, enclosing copies of examinations in connection with the Yorkshire land in the petition mentioned above.

fo. 205. Examinations of Elizabeth Gorsuch, of Gorsuch, and Richard Worthington, of Ormiskirke (sworn 29 January, 1651[-2]).

fo. 208. Communication dated at York, 26 June, 1652, signed by Tho: Dickinson, John Goldart, and Tho. Bourchier, in the same matter.

fo. 209. Communication in the same matter dated at Preston, 11 February, 1652[-3], signed by E. Aspinwall, John Sawrey, and Robt. Cunliffe.

ff. 212-214. Interrogatories and examinations sworn to at Preston, 9 February, 1652[-3], in the same matter.

fo. 215. Certificate dated 18 July, 1653, signed by T. Bayly, stating the proceedings which had been taken in the case.

fo. 217. Copy of return made by Commissioners for Sequestration for West Riding of Yorkshire, shewing value of the property (2 March, 1651[-2]).

fo. 219. Certificate of search as to the delinquency of Roger Bradshaw and Richard Sale, parties in above case. No entry found against either.

fo. 221. Deposition of Henry Gerard as to the deaths of Roger Bradshaw, of Haigh, and James Bradshaw, son of Roger; also as to his examination of the Register of Wigan, &c. (sworn 1 December, 1652).

fo. 86. Petition from Roger Bradshagh and James Watkinson (11 April, 1654); referred to Mr. Brereton, on report of Commissioners from country.

fo. 88. Petition as surviving executor of William Bradshaigh, Esq., deceased, as to some land in Kent.

fo. 96. Petition, which shewed that petitioner and Hugh Adlington, gentleman, deceased, 11 March, 1651, petitioned for an allowance of a rent charge of £16 a year out of some lands in Kent then sequestered (7 July, 1653). "Commissioners to examine and certify."

(First Series, Vol. xcix., No. 3,970, fol. 401.)

fo. 401. Letter dated Preston, 8 May, 1651, signed by Robt. Cunliffe, G. Pigot, and Peter Holt, mentioning that by an order of the 25th February then last, upon the petition of the above, alleging that he had purchased of Sir William Brereton certain lands in Rumworth and Horwitch, then late in the possession of Christopher Anderton, of Lostocke, Esq., deceased, that they were required to examine the matter and cause of the sequestration, and to examine witnesses on oath for proof of the deed in the said petition mentioned. They in observance had taken the examination enclosed, and certified that the said lands were in the beginning of the first war sequestered

for the recusancy and delinquency of the said Christopher Anderton, and had so continued, no title or claim to the said lands having in all that time been made by petitioner.

fo. 399. Examination of John Parker, of Myersgouch, gentleman, taken at Preston, 6 May, 1651, one of the witnesses to the deed referred to above.

fo. 404. Letter from Preston dated 26 May, 1652.

fo. 405. Letter from Preston dated 11 Feb., 1652[-3], on same subject.

ff. 407, 407*b*, 409, 411. Interrogatories, examinations, cross-examinations, and further letter on same matter.

fo. 159. Petition, which shewed that petitioner, by lease from the Commissioners of Lancashire dated 1 January, 1651[-2], farmed the estate of Sir William Gerard, baronet, for seven years (a particular annexed), chargeable with the monthly tax, as also that restraint was put on petitioner not to plough meadow or pasture ground, parcels of the estate which had not been ploughed for twenty years then before, except upon an increase of £5 an acre in the rent.

"Although yor honors have not directed the said monthly taxes to bee paid by yor pet^r^, nor to bee restrayned from anie improuements or plowinge of land, especially in that barren, could county, where without riddinge, marlinge, scutchinge, burninge, or mannureinge noe corne is to be gotten (to yor pet^r^'s great chardges), all which liberties are allowed to others without increase of rent in more fertell counties, and to some within the county of Lancaster, as will appeare."

Prayed for confirmation of lease, allowance of monthly tax, and liberty to improve the land, till and sow the same, without increase of rent. (No date; no order.)

fo. 154. Petition, which shewed that the Commissioners had referred the report of a former petition to counsel, touching some land in Yorkshire called High Poplewell, possession of which had been detained from him on the grounds that the lands belonged to one Richard Sale, of

Lancashire, and were sequestrated as his estate, upon what grounds petitioner knew not. Prayed for an enquiry.

"Dec. 24, 1651. Let the Comissioners in the Counties of York & Lancaster examine witnesses, & certefie the cause of Sequestracõn and what they know touching this & the former Petition presented by the Petitioner."

"J. B., W. M."

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., No. 6,156, fol. 352.)

fo. 352. (Totally destroyed by damp.)

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., No. 7,058, fol. 361.)

fo. 361. (Totally destroyed by damp.)

See also under **Thomas Clitton, Richard Sale,** and **Francis Scarisbrick.**

John Braile, of Cockerholme.

(First Series, Vol. xxii., No. 640, fol. 647.)

fo. 647. He is mentioned in a return of persons sequestrated, dated 27 September, 1655, John Calvert, of the parish of Andrewes, Holborne, confectioner, being his bondsman in the sum of £10.

Edward Brand, of the Town of Lancaster, Yeoman.

(Second Series, Vol. liv., No. 3,610, fols. 475, &c.)

fo. 475. Petition, in which he states he had been in arms against the Parliament in the first war; that he was not worth £200 in real and personal estate.

fo. 477. Particular, by which it appears he was seized for life of a tenement and three acres of land lying in

Lancaster worth over the reserved rent £6; that he owed £10. Fine at one sixth, £9 (12 May, 1649).

fo. 179. Affidavit of compounder deposing him not worth £200. Sworn before Robt. Aylett (26 April, 1649).

For **Oliver Braunbill** see **William Ballard.**

Alexander Breres, of Marton, Gentleman.

(Second Series, Vol. xxx., No. 1,642, fols. 839, &c.)

fo. 839. Delinquency, having been within the garrison of Lathom whilst it was held against the Parliament. He compounded on a particular which disclosed that he was seized in fee to him and his heirs of a messuage and lands in Lathom worth yearly £30; also of a like estate in certain lands (out in lease for two lives) in "Lightwork-Howses" in Broughton, worth yearly £4; also of a like estate (after the death of Grace and Ann Singleton, widows, "Jointeresses" thereof) in certain messuages, lands, and tenements in Broughton, worth per annum £4. 4s. 4d.; that he possessed a moiety (not compounded for) of the tithe in Newton and Scale, in the parish of Kirkham, held by lease from Christchurch College, Oxford, worth about £10 yearly; also the lease of a tenement in Croston, worth £30 a year (respited); that he was seized of a franktenement (not compounded for) for three lives of a messuage and lands in Marton, held by demise from Sir Edward Wrightington at a rack rent of £120 a year, and worth no more. Personal estate, £100. Debts owing by petitioner, £500. Fine, £82. 4s. 4d., to which was to be added £30 for the lands in Croston, unless they were discharged before the Committee of the Lords and Commons.

fo. 842. Petition.

fo. 843. Certificate signed by Wm. Barton that peti-

tioner took the National Covenant before him on the 25th November, 1647.

fo. 844. Similar by Tho. Vincent that he took the Negative Oath the same day.

fo. 845. Certificate by William Doñe, minister of Ormskirk, shewing that Mr. Alexander Breres, of Merton, gentleman, took the National Covenant before him and the rest of the parishioners about the end of March, 1644. "And lykewyse in the p'sence of

JOHN HOLCROFT."

"When I lay in leguer against Lathom in Aprill, 1644, Mr. Alex^{r} Breres did then lyve in our quarters, & often repaired unto me, & as I remember he then Tooke ye National Covenant before Mr. Duñ, in the presence of me & other Deputie Lieu^{ts}.

ALEX. RIGBY,
a member of the Comons Howse."

fo. 848. Second certificate that petitioner took the National Covenant before Mr. Duñ.

fo. 849. Order from the committee at Preston, dated January 5th, 1645[-6], directed to ——, that Mr. Alex. Breres, being then a prisoner in the Marshall's custody, be set at liberty, with certain conditions attached.

fo. 851. Particular of his estate.

fo. 853. "Right Ho^{ble},

"Wee were imployed as Commanders and Officers in ye late Leagre att Lathome, & in that tyme were well acquainted with ye bearer hereof, Mr Alexander Breres, who in the tyme of that service did shew unto us a very civill and frendly respect, and was pleased of his owne accord and good will to afford both unto Officers and Souldiers more free Quarter then anie Gentleman about that place. And for anie thing wee knowe to ye contrary, Wee verely believe the said Mr Breres to bee a very honest man, and never to have carried anie Armes against ye Parl^{t}, but during ye tyme of o^{r} service in ye said Leagre was still readie to assist us in all reasonable

Demands. All wch wee make bold to certifie unto Yor Honors on his behalfe, & we remaine,

Yor Honors most humble Servants,

(Signed) PETER EGERTON.

RI: STANDISH.	EDWD BUTTERWORTH.
LAW: RAWSTORNE.	JOHN ASHURST.
THOMAS HOLCROFTE.	GEFFRY HOLCROFTE.
HUGH HESKETH.	J. BUTTERWORTH.
J. BOOTH.	ROBT BROMWELL.
GEORGE KEY.	ROBT CLOUGH.
WILLM. CARYNTON.	EDRO: [? EDWD] ASPINWALL.
ABEL OLDHAM.	EDWD STARKEY."
HENRY FOGG.	

Ultimo Apr, 1647.

fo. 858. "Wigan, in Com. Lancr.

Att the Committee, Apl. 22, 1647.

"Upon the petition of the children of petitioner, it was ordered that a fifth of his estate (except the demesne of Croston) should be allowed to so many of the said children as should be brought up in the Protestant religion.

(Signed) JOHN MORE. G. IRELAND.
ALEX. RIGBY."

See also under **Thomas Clifton** and **John Lancaster.**

John Breres, of Padiham.

(First Series, Vol. xxiii., No. 678, fol. 291.)

fo. 291. Printed certificate, dated at Whitehall, 19 May, 1654, declaring that in pursuance of an ordinance His Highness the Lord Protector approved of Mr. John Breres, of Padiham, co. Lancaster, to be a person qualified to preach the gospel, and therefore fit to receive such augmentation as had been formerly settled upon him or the place where he preached.

Lawrence Breres, of Whittle, Yeoman.

(Second Series, Vol. vii., No. 344, fols. 594, &c.)

fo. 594. Delinquency, he deserted his own house, went and lived six weeks in one of the King's garrisons. He took the National Covenant in the parish where he lived, administered by James Langley, minister of the parish, and subsequently in London. His particular disclosed that he held a franktenement for life of and in certain lands and tenements in the towns and fields of Whittle and Chorley of the yearly value of £7. 4s. 8d. Personal estate, £34. 15s. Fine, £10.

fo. 596. Certificate, signed by Wm. Barton, that petitioner took the National Covenant 30 May, 1646.

fo. 598. Petition.

fo. 599. Mr. Langley's certificate.

fo. 600. Long inventory of petitioner's personal property "prized by John Craine and John Moore."

fo. 602. Survey of petitioner's lands, acreage and annual value.

John Bretherton, of Hey within Newton, Gent.

(First Series, Vol. xxiii., No. 658, fol. 107.)

fo. 107. Petition, which shewed that in the beginning of the wars petitioner, to free himself from the assaults and troubles put upon him by the then Earl of Derby and his agents, left Lancashire and retired into Wales (then the King's quarters), for which his estate was sequestrated; petitioner thereupon repaired to London, intending to have appealed and justified himself, but some friends advising that that course would have been tedious and oppressive, he submitted to the sequestration, and compounded for his estate in 1646 at a rental of £50 a year, which was as high a value as the estate had made for any of the three

preceding years before the wars; but on a suggestion that petitioner's estate was of greater value, and that he had £50 or £60 a year in right of his wife (whereas the latter had been conveyed away years then ago, and he had not received anything in right of his wife for ten years then past), the Commissioners in Lancashire, upon general instructions from the Commissioners in London, on an order dated 25 January, 1651[-2], continued the supposed annuity or rent charge under sequestration to liquidate the arrears of his other estate above £50 a year, as they supposed, since his composition; and the Lancashire Commissioners taking advantage that petitioner had with great expense, since his composition, by stocking of woods, dunging, and otherwise manuring, much improved the premises, petitioner alleged that they went about to let the same to him or them who would give most money for the same, to his great prejudice, he having compounded at full value. Prayed that as he had sued out his pardon upon his composition under the great seal according to the ordinance of Parliament, his estate might be freed from sequestration. (30 April, 1651) "Commissioners in country to certify the improvements of the lands, and not put petitioner out of possession, and to state how and by whom the improvements had been made; to give petitioner charge of the undervalue, Commissioners to secure the overplus and sequester the annuity, but not the petitioner's estate for the annuity."

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., fol. 233.)

fo. 233. His delinquency, that he left his habitation and resided in the enemies' quarters. He rendered in April, 1646. His estate was £50 a year, for which his fine at a sixth was £150.

(Second Series, Vol. vi., No. 290, fol. 517.)

fo. 517. Delinquency, leaving his own house in the Parliamentary quarters, going into the enemies' and

remaining there some time. He compounded on a particular disclosing that he owned certain lands and tenements lying and being in Newton, worth £50 a year. Fine, £150; paid 5 August, 1646.

fo. 520. Petition.

fo. 521. Particular.

fo. 523. Certificate signed by Lawrence Whittaker, declaring that petitioner took the Negative Oath before a committee of the House of Commons, 5 April, 1646.

fo. 552. Certificate by William Barton, that he took the National Covenant.

Jane Brewer, of Wood Plumpton, Widow.

(First Series, Vol. xxiii., No. 679, fol. 328.)

fo. 328. Petition which shewed that two-thirds of her estate was under sequestration for her recusancy only. Prayed in accordance with the then late Act that she might be admitted to contract for the same (19 January, 1653[-4]). Referred to Mr. Reading.

Thomas Brewer, of Broughton.

(First Series, Vol. xxiii., No. 679, fol. 319, &c.)

fo. 319. Certificate exhibiting what proceedings had been taken in this case.

fo. 322. Petition from Henry Brewer, of Inskipp, and George Billington, of Broughton, yeomen, which shewed that petitioners were feoffees in trust for and on behalf of Richard Brewer, of Lightwork Houses, son of Thomas, of the same place, then deceased, who had assigned to petitioners his messuage, &c., in Lightwork Houses, held by him under lease for ninety-nine years from Alexander Breres, of Lathom, gentleman, if Thomas Brewer aforesaid, the said Richard Brewer, his son, and Grace Brewer, his

daughter, so long lived, one part thereof to the use of the said Thomas for life, the other to the use of the said Richard, his son, and after the decease of the said Thomas, the whole. That subsequently two third parts of it, in possession of the said Thomas, became sequestered for his recusancy. He was then dead, and the same should have come to petitioners, but the sequestration prevented it; whereupon they petitioned and obtained an order to refer the matter to the examination of the Lancashire Commissioners. The whole of the documents connected with the inquiry, including the lease, &c., were lost, and no decision had been given, "and thereby the said Richard is likely to be ruined in his Estate and Liuelyhood." Prayed for an order directing Lancashire Commissioners to examine petitioner's witnesses, to prove the contents of the lease and assignment, or copies thereof; to examine Mr. Sumner and Mr. King whether the original lease and assignment was not delivered to them, and by them to the post, and that the Commissioners might certify their knowledge of the matter, so that, the truth being made known, petitioner might be relieved. 3 November, 1652, prayer granted. "Commissioners to enquire and certify."

fo. 323. Petition (6 May, 1651).

fo. 329. Report dated 2 August, 1653, by Mr. Reading.

fo. 335. Certificate exhibiting what proceedings had been taken in the matter.

ff. 337-8. Petition (copy).

fo. 339. Order of reference to Lancashire Commissioners.

fo. 341. Communication, dated at Preston, 4 July, 1652, signed by Peter Holt, Robt. Cunliffe, G. Pigott, stating they had examined the witnesses and forwarded copies of their examinations.

fo. 343. Examination of Thomas Goodshawe, of Broughton, yeoman;

fo. 344. of Richard Poolton, Wood Plumpton, "Batchelor;"

fo. 345. of John Moore, of Lightwork howses in Broughton, husbandman.

fo. 347. Petition (3 November, 1652), copy.

fo. 349. Order referring the case to the Lancashire Commissioners, same date.

fo. 351. Communication, dated Preston, 26 November, 1652, signed Rob. Cunliffe, Jo: Sawery, E. Aspinwall, mentioning what steps had been taken before them.

ff. 353-4. Interrogatories administered at the enquiry.

fo. 355. Examination of witnesses, Thomas Goodshaw, Richard Brewer, Richard Poolton, Henry Brewer. Richard Sumner, of Preston, grocer, who deposed that in July, 1651, he had been desired by Mr. Brewer (petitioner) to take a parchment indenture of lease and a paper assignment to Richard King, of Preston, to be sent to London, and that he delivered the same to the said Richard King, who

fo. 360. also deposed that to the best of his remembrance he sealed up the indenture and assignment paper, and delivered the same in the post office in Preston, thence to be sent to London.

fo. 364. Order referring case to Mr. Reading.

fo. 365. Certificate exhibiting that Thomas Brewer, of Broughton, Lancashire, a papist, was mentioned in the return from Lancashire as being under sequestration in the year 1646. That a two thirds part of a tenement in Broughton, sequestered for the recusancy of the said Thomas, was let to Henry Brewer at 50s. a year.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,030, fols. 391, &c.)

fo. 395. Letter dated at Preston, 4 July, 1651, signed by Peter Holt, Rob. Cunliffe, and G. Pigot, mentioning that in observance of the order of the 6th May then last made upon the petition of Henry Brewer, of Inskipp, and George Billington, of Broughton, feoffees in trust for and on the behalf of Richard Brewer, they had examined witnesses touching the matters alleged in the said petition, copies of which examinations they enclosed.

fo. 391. Examinations taken at Preston the 1st of July, 1651, of Thomas Goodshawe, of Broughton, yeoman, aged 60 years, of Richard Brewer, of Broughton, yeoman;

fo. 392. of Richard Poulton, of Woodplumpton, and of John Moore, of . . . Broughton.

fo. 405. Letter dated at Preston, 26 November, 1652, signed by Robt. Cunliffe, John Sawyer, and E. Aspinwall, mentioning theirs of the 3rd of November, then instant, made upon the petition of the above. They had taken the examinations (enclosed) upon the interrogatories produced before them in the case. They not having anything further to certify or examine on behalf of the Commonwealth than what they had certified on July 4th, 1651 (*supra*), to which they referred the Commissioners above.

fo. 397. Interrogatories administered to witnesses.

fo. 399, &c. Examinations taken at Preston, 18 November, 1652, of Richard Sumpner, of Richard Kinge, of John Goodshaw, Richard Brewer, Richard Poulton, John Moore, and Henry Brewer.

For **Raphe Brideoake** see **Raphe Standish.**

For **Orlando Bridgeman** see **Holland Church.**

For **Richard Bridges** see **Edward Tarleton.**

Mr. Michael Briscoe, of Walmesley.

(First Series, Vol. x., No. 270, fol. 707.)

fo. 707. Printed certificate as to his being qualified to preach the gospel, and therefore fit to receive any augmentation settled upon him, or the place whereat he preached (20 June, 1654. Jo. Nye, Reg^{r}.)

CAPT. REAMES and DOROTHY his wife, on the behalf of

Augustine Brockholes,

an infant of eight years of age.

(First Series, Vol. liii., No. 1,667, fols. 281, &c.)

fo. 281. Petition, presenting that John Brockholes, Esq., then late of Claughton, deceased, father of the infant, did by his deed poll, dated 13 March, in the 18th of King Charles I., 1642[-3], grant to the said Augustine an annuity of £10 a year to be issuing yearly during his life out of the demesne lands of the said John Brockholes, within Claughton and Heaton. After the death of the said John Thomas, his son and heir-apparent, entered upon all the lands which stood sequestered at time of petition for his delinquency; nevertheless the then late Committee for Lancashire allowed the said annuity of £10 to be paid to petitioners, towards the bringing up and education of the said Augustine. But the power of the Committee having been taken away and invested in their Honours' Commissioners, the said annuity had not been paid as formerly; they, therefore, prayed for an order directing the Lancashire Commissioners to allow the annuity and the arrears, 13 February, 1650[-1]. This was referred to the Commissioners in Lancashire to examine and certify. On the preceding folio (279) is a second petition referring to the one above, mentioning that certain matters had not been fully gone into in the former enquiry, such as when the deed granting the annuity was made, and when the annuity had last been paid, and some other particulars; prayed, therefore, that the Lancashire Commissioners might certify as to these, which was granted (20 May, 1652).

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,003, fols. 229, &c.)

fo. 232. Letter dated at Preston, 12 April, 1651, signed by Peter Holt and Robt. Cunliffe, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 11th February then last,

upon the petition of Captain Reames and his wife (Dorothy), they had taken the examination enclosed for proof of the deed in the said order mentioned, and further certified that the lands out of which the annuity mentioned in the said deed was issuable were then under sequestration for the recusancy and delinquency of Thomas Brockholes, Esq., which they submitted to the better judgments of the Commissioners above.

fo. 229. The examination of James Hardman, of Lancaster, Esq., a witness to the deed dated 13 March, 18° Ch. I. [1642-3], between John Brockholes, of Claighton, Esq., on the one part, and Augustine Brockholes, his son, on the other, whereby an annuity of £10 a year was charged upon the demesne of Claighton and Heaton, belonging to the said John, to and for the use of the said Augustine for his life.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,005, fols. 239, &c.)

fo. 241. Letter dated at Ormeskirke, 26 January, 1652[-3], signed by E. Aspinwall and Robt. Cunliffe, mentioning that in observance of an order of the 20th May then last past in the case of Captain Reines and Dorothy, his wife, on behalf of Augustine Brockholes, an infant (of Garstange), they had taken the examinations enclosed, and had nothing further to certify than what they had done in theirs of the 12th April, 1651.

fo. 239. Examinations taken at Preston, 27 August, 1652, of James Hardman, of Lancaster, gentleman, of John Reames, of Claughton, gentleman (petitioner), who said there was an annuity of £10 a year granted to Augustine Brockholes by John Brockholes, Esq., by deed dated 13 March, 1642, to commence after the death of the said John, who died in the latter end of March, 1642, and to issue out of his lands in Heaton and Claughton, and deponent said that after the wars he intermarried with Dorothy, his then wife, who was the mother of the said Augustine Brockholes, who was an infant then of about 15 years of age.

John Brockholes, of Lancaster, Gentleman.[1]

(Second Series, Vol. xxxviii., No. 2,128, fols. 1, &c.)

fo. 1. Delinquency, adhering to and assisting the forces raised against the Parliament. He petitioned 4 May, 1649, and compounded upon a particular which disclosed that he was seized in fee of certain messuages, lands, and tenements in Lancaster and Torisholme of the yearly value of £24. 16s.; that he held by lease for fourteen years part of the demesne of Claughton, the remainder whereof was to come to his elder brother, worth £20 yearly; that he held by lease of thirteen years from one Mr. Dalton a tenement in Bulke, of the yearly value of £8. 6s. 8d.; that he had a right to a tenement in Heaton, wherein he had a term of forty years bequeathed to him by his aunt, Mrs. Dorothy Brockholes, of the yearly value of £8. The inheritance was to come to his elder brother. He craved an allowance of certain annuities issuing out of Claughton, amounting to £14, and of a judgment of £100 obtained against him by Nicholas Shuttleworth, Esq. Fine, £151 (15 May, 1649).

fo. 3. Petition.

fo. 5. Particular.

(First Series, Vol. lxix., No. 2,188, fols. 199, &c.)

fo. 199. Petition from Richard West, Thomas Edmondson, Thomas Hynd, Thomas Mashter, and the other tenants of the manor of Heaton, co. Lancaster, which shewed that petitioners and their ancestors and predecessors having been anciently customary tenants of inheritance to John Brockholes, Esq., he by many pressures and hard dealings enforced the said tenants to take from him a lease for lives

[1] Second son of John Brockholes, of Claughton (who died March 16th, 1642[-3]). Thomas and Augustine Brockholes, mentioned on page 243, were his half brothers, Thomas being the son of John Brockholes by his first wife, Isabel, daughter of James Hodgson, of Lancaster; John by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Covill or Cowell, also of Lancaster; and Augustine by his third wife, Dorothy, daughter of John White, of Garstang.

of their tenements, and reserved most unreasonable services by ploughing, harrowing, shearing, mowing, and other personal and slavish burthens (which they never before had answered) to be performed by petitioners within the said manor (and not elsewhere or otherwise). Subsequently Mr. Brockholes became delinquent and the manor sequestrated, and the Sequestration Agents demanded and distrained for unreasonable sums of money in lieu of the said personal boones and services reserved as aforesaid to be done only within the manor, where the delinquent nor the State Agents had any course of husbandry or tillage to require the same; petitioners therefore prayed for relief and relaxation from the exaction of any money payment in lieu or in respect of the said slavish and unreasonable boones, 25 —— 1651. Referred to the Commissioners to examine and certify.

Mary Brockholes[1] and Thomas Brockholes.

(First Series, Vol. xlvii., No. 1,447, fols. 893, &c.)

fo. 893. Report by Mr. Reading, dated 10 November, 1654, based upon an order of 23 May, 1651, upon the petition of Francis Nicholson, of Poulton, yeoman, desiring that certain lands in Heaton, in the county of Lancaster, sequestered for the recusancy of Mary Brockholes, and for the recusancy and delinquency of Thomas Brockholes, her son, might be discharged from sequestration; he found that by indenture dated 30 November, 1642, made between Thomas Brockholes and Mary Brockholes, widow, of the one part, and Francis Nicholson of the other, the said Thomas Brockholes and Mary, in consideration of £200, assigned all those closes, closures, and parcels of arable lands, meadow and pasture, together with the mosse dales

[1] Mary Brockholes was widow of Thomas Brockholes, of Heaton, second son of Thomas Brockholes, of Claughton, who died at Heaton 28 March, 1618, and was buried at Garstang the following day.

and topp mosses lying within the liberties of Heaton, mentioned in the report. Richard Edmondson, senior, was present when the indenture was sealed and delivered; he was one of the witnesses to it; he saw the £200 paid; he never heard nor did he believe petitioner had received the £200 back; he saw that both Thomas Brockholes and Mary, his mother, were recusants at the executing of the deed. The report refers to the evidence of other witnesses, and to certificates signed by the officials in London, so he submitted to judgment whether petitioner should enjoy the profits while the premises remained under sequestration.

fo. 901. Order referring the case to Mr. Reading, and

fo. 903. to the Lancashire Commissioners.

fo. 905. Petition (23 May, 1651).

fo. 908. Petition, 29 January, 1651[-2]. Communication from Preston, 12 April, 1651, signed by Peter Holt, Robt. Cunliffe, and G. Pigott.

fo. 911. Examination of Richard Edmondson, of Hiesham, gentleman, taken at Blackburn, 10 February, 1650[-1].

fo. 913. Communication from Lancashire Commissioners (no place), September 5th, 1654, enclosing copies of examinations and referring to other points in the case; copy of another communication dated at Ormskirke, 30 December, 1654.

ff. 917-920. Interrogatories and depositions.

fo. 921. Annual value of the property certificate signed by Dan. Hancock, auditor; September 26th, 1654.

fo. 923. Certificate as to what proceedings had been taken in the matter.

fo. 926. Petition, 18 November, 1653.

ff. 938-9. Two petitions, 13 June, 1652, and 29 January, 1651[-2].

ff. 941-2. Two orders in identical words issued by the Commissioners in London, directed to the Lancashire Commissioners, stating that Francis Nicholson, junior, of Poulton, had petitioned that Committee to be admitted to his composition, he having adhered to the enemy in the second war raised against the Parliament, which petition

had been accepted, and as the Committee had not received instructions from the Parliament upon what rates to compound with new delinquents, and as it appeared to them petitioner was in no default that his fine was not set, the Committee thought it fit and accordingly ordered that until the directions of Parliament were known therein, there was to be no damage done either to the real or personal estate of the said Francis Nicholson, but that he should receive the same advantage as if his fine were then set. (There is no date on either of these documents.)

fo. 228. Letter dated at Preston, 12 April, 1651, signed by Peter Holt, Robt. Cunliffe, and G. Pigot, acknowledging receipt of an order of the 29th of January preceding upon the petition of Francis Nicholson, of Poulton, and stating they had taken the examination enclosed for proof of the deed in the said order mentioned, and by the examination it appeared that Thomas Brockholes and Mary Brockholes in the petition named were recusants at the time of the making of the said deed, and that Thomas had subsequently been sequestrated for his delinquency.

fo. 225. Examination taken at Blackburne, ——[1] 1650, of Richard Edmonson, of Hiesham, co. Lancaster, gentleman, a witness to the deed, when Thomas Brockholes, of Heaton, gentleman, and Mary Brockholes, mother of the said Thomas, sealed and delivered to petitioner an indenture of assignment, dated the 30th November, 18° Ch. I. [1642], and further he said that the said Thomas Brockholes and his mother being at Heaton Hall the said Nicholson and deponent (who was the clerk that drew and engrossed the deed) and took instructions for making the assignment, that they the mother and son reckoned an account with Nicholson, and acknowledged to have received £200 from Nicholson, being the consideration mentioned in the said indenture of assignment. He said that the Brockholes were recusants at the time the deed was executed.

---

[1] Obliterated by damp.

THOMAS BROCKHOLES, OF HEATON, GENTLEMAN.

(First Series, Vol. xii., No. 314, fols, 532, &c.)

fo. 532. Petition, which shewed that petitioner's name was inserted in the Act for sale of lands forfeited for treason, and that in a survey of the estate of Thomas Brockholes, of Claughton, the manor of Heaton and the lands, &c., belonging to it had been returned as his property, whereas it belonged to petitioner, whose mother, in virtue of a deed made by Thomas Brockholes, Esq., deceased, grandfather of Thomas Brockholes, of Claughton, and of the petitioner, and by the will of Thomas, second son of Thomas, the grandfather, had a term of years in it. The moiety of it had been sequestered for the delinquency of petitioner; prayed that he might be allowed to compound for same according to the Act (22 April, 1653). Referred to Mr. Reading.

Petition, 9 January, 1651[-2], in which petitioner admitted at the beginning of the wars he had acted against the State, but soon seeing his error, he subsequently did all he could in the Parliamentary interest; for years he did not know how to procure or borrow money to prosecute his appeals, and he appears by the petition to have then been, and had been for two years previously, a prisoner in the Marshalsea for debt.

Petitioner[1] was sworn before the Commissioners as to the truth of the petition.

fo. 535. Petition of Mary, his wife, on her own and children's behalf, for an allowance of a fifth of the profits. "11 October, 1650; ordered."

fo. 538. Second petition, December, 1650, of Mary, the wife.

fo. 539. Contract of Thomas Graunt for the purchase of Claughton and Heaton Manors, dated 24 August, 1653.

---

[1] This instance of the petitioner himself being sworn before the Commissioners is to be noted.

Thomas Brockholes.

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., No. 7,195, fo. 594.)

These papers have been destroyed, except the endorsement "r[eport], 16 February, 1654[-5]."

For Walter Brooke see Sir Thomas Fleetwood.

Margaret Brookefield.

(First Series, Vol. lxxviii., No. 2,441, fols. 617, &c.)

fo. 617. Petition from Richard Travers, of Knowsley, shewing that George Brookefield, then late of Knowsley, deceased, by an indenture of assignment, dated 28 January, 12th Charles I., 1636[-7], granted to Margaret, his then wife, a moiety of his tenement in Knowsley for her life, and the other moiety to Grace Ballard, spinster, at time of these proceedings wife of petitioner, together with the other moiety at the death of Margaret Brookefield. That the latter, being a papist, had two thirds of the said estate sequestered during her life; she dying on or about the 5th of October, 1652, the moiety should have descended to petitioner, yet the sequestration was continued; he therefore prayed for an order to examine his title. (No date or order.)

fo. 619. Certificate exhibiting who held the premises in 1652, and the yearly value.

(First Series, Vol. ci., No. 4,083, fols. 187, &c.)

fo. 192. Letter dated at Wigan, 6 December, 1653, signed by E. Aspinwall and Ro. Massey, mentioning that in observance of an order of 19 July preceding, made upon the petition of the above, touching his title to two thirds of a tenement, in Knowsley, sequestered from Margaret Brookefield, they had examined witnesses on behalf of

petitioner and cross-examined them (copies of both enclosed), and they certified that the premises in question were in the year 1643 sequestrated for the recusancy of the said Margaret Brookefield.

ff. 187, 189, 191. Interrogatories administered at an examination taken at Wigan, on the above date, to James Stockley, of Knowsley, yeoman, and John Case, of Huyton, yeoman; and cross-examination of the former upon interrogatories administered upon behalf of the Commonwealth.

Edward Browne, of Bartell in Wood Plumpton.

(First Series, Vol. xxiii., No. 697, fols. 719, &c.)

fo. 719. Petition from Robert Elston, of Brockhall, gentleman, which shewed that he had a claim pending before the Commissioners at Haberdashers' Hall in regard to a lease for seven years of a moiety of a tenure belonging to John Hothersall, of Elston aforesaid, and petitioner appears to have purchased the remainder from the said John. Prayed for an order to the Lancashire Commissioners for them to examine and certify (13 June, 1655). Petition granted.

fo. 720. Receipt dated 1 April, 1647, for the sum of £23. 4s., being taxes imposed upon the lands of petitioner by the State between the 2nd February, 1645[-6], and the 2nd February, 1646[-7], and a debt owing by him to one Edward Brown, of Bartell, a delinquent.

fo. 722. Petition (3 May, 1654). Commissioners in county to examine and certify.

fo. 724. Examination of petitioner (copy) taken 16 March, 1645[-6], as to the amount he stood indebted to Edward Brown, of Bartell.

fo. 725. "At ye Comittee, 18 March, 1645.

"Preston in Com. Lancr.

"fforasmuch as itt appeareth that there is due unto Edward Browne, of Bartell, a delinquent (whose Estate is

Sequestered) the Some of two hundred and fiftie pounds by Mr Rob: Elston, of Brockhall, as by a Statute Merchant dated 6o March, 13 Car: Rex [1638], acknowledged before Mr Preston, then maior of Preston, and ye Clarke of the Statutes, there more at large appeareth, parte of wch said Some of £250 is alledged to bee paid to the said Edward Browne by the said Mr Elston. Itt is ordered That the said Robert Elston shall pay unto ye Sequestrators for Amoundernes hundred all the Arreres of the said £250 yet remaining due and unpaid, in manner and form following, *vizt.*, fiftie pounds att Midsomer next, and soe fiftie pounds quarterly untill the said debt bee fully Satisfied and paid.

RIC: HOGHTON.
THO: BIRCHE.
N. RIGBY.
ROBT CUNLIFFE.
H. FFLETEWOODE."

(Copy.)
E. Wall, *Cler.*

"At the Committee, 9 May, 1646.
"Preston in Com. Lancr."

A memorandum similar to preceding as to the debt, &c., but now "It is ordered that the Agents for Sequestracõn for Amoundernes hundred shall viewe and Apprize all the lands of the said Mr. Elston; And shall lett the said lands unto the said Mr. Ellston att such a yearly rent as the said lands shall be Apprized unto; And the said yearly rent to be taken in pte satisfaccõn of the debt aforesaid untill the same bee fully satisfied, deductinge all taxacõns and Assessmts.

J. BRADSHAWE, *Vic:*
JOHN STARKIE.
ROBT CUNLIFFE."

(Copy.)
Ex: p E. Wall, *Cler.*

fo. 729. "Right hoble

"Whereas Robt Elston, of Brockholes, gent., beinge indebted unto Edward Browne, of Bartell, a delinquent, in the Some of twoe hundred and fiftie pounds, for securitie for the paymt thereof hee ingaged himselfe unto

the said Browne by Statute Merchant, dated 6° Marcij, 13° Caroli; afterwards, Browne becominge a delinquent, the said debt was seised by the Agents for Sequestracõn for the Publicque use, and by Order from this Comittee of the Eighteenth of March, 1645, ordred to be paid by fiftie pounds quarterly untill the whole shold bee Satisfied.

"But Mr Elston beinge not anywise able to pay it in soe shorte tyme, Itt was further Orderd by order of the 9th of May, 1646, yt the Agents shold viewe and apprize the lands of the said Mr Elston, and shold lett the same to Mr Elston att such yearly Rent as the same shold be Apprized unto. And ye yearly Rent to bee in pte of Satisfaccõn of the debt aforesaid untill the same shold be fully Satisfied as by the said order Appeareth. Coppies whereof wee have herewth sent. Mr Elston havinge accordingly paid in this last year's Rent. And now that wee are informd yt the said Edward Brown is about his Composicõn before you, Wee shall desire yt in regard the debt aforesaid was longe since seised for the Publique hee may not be admitted to compound for the same, But that the payment thereof may bee continued to the Publique untill it bee fully sattisfied according to ye former Orders. And wee shall Ever Rest,

"Yor honnors humble Servantes,

J. BRADSHAWE, *Vic.*
RAPHE ASSHETON.
G. IRELAND.
W. ASHURST.
EDW: BUTTERWORTH.
PETER EGERTON."

"Ormeskerke, Aprill 29, 1647."

"Wee have likewise sent ye Exãiacõn of Mr Elston, taken for discoverie of the debt, and ye Coppie of an Acquittance from ye Sequestrators of the profittes arisinge out of his Estate for one year, beinge the cleare yearly valewe thereof as itt is informed."

(Second Series, Vol. xxxii., No. 1,714, fols. 199, &c.)

fo. 199. Delinquency adhering to the forces raised against the Parliament.

He compounded on a particular which disclosed that he was seized in fee to him, to him and his heirs of eighteen acres and three rods of land called Blacklock, in the parish of Wood Plumpton, of the yearly value of £12. 10s.; also of an estate for two lives in a tenement in Wood Plumpton, held by demise from Sir Robert Banister, worth above the reserved rent, £11. 10s. 6d.; also of another cottage worth £2. 11s.; also of a lease for thirty-three years to come, held of Thomas and John Beesley, of several closes called Lodgefield, The Holme, The Lodge Religard, The Half Acre, The Stubbles, The Yatefield, and The Woonebay, at the rent of 2d. per annum; value above the said, £8.

Due by statute, dated 16 March, 1642, to him from Mr. Robt. Elston, £250; from other persons, £97. He claimed deductions, £9 per annum annuity to Richard Whittingham, for the life of Parnell Harrison, issuing out of the lands of Blacklock; also 5s. per annum for ever chief rent, payable to the lord of the manor of Wood Plumpton. Compounder prayed a saving to compound for a cottage in Goosenargh, purchased by him of Thomas Welson, he being out of possession, and a suit of law depending concerning the said premises.

fo. 202. Petition.

fo. 204. Certificate that "Compounder, late a prisoner in my Custody, is released by order of the Committee of this Countie upon his having taken the National Covenant and Negative Oath.

"Given under my hand, 6 May, 1646,

JA. JOLLIE."

fo. 205. Particular of his property, in which are given the names, but not residences, of persons owing money to him.

fo. 206. Certificate, signed by Isaac Ambrose, Preston, dated April 23rd, 1646, that Compounder took the National Covenant at his hands.

"Testibus nobis

PETRO JACKSON, } *Clericis.*"
GUIL. ADDISON, }

On same folio another certificate, signed by Chr. Banastre and H. ffletewoode, testifying that he took the oath of the 5th of April before them, dated 24 April, 1646.

Ralph Browne, of Aspull, Parish of Wiggen [Wigan], Husbandman.

(Second Series, Vol. v., No. 203, fols. 41, &c.)

fo. 41. His delinquency, living in the enemies' quarters, executing the office of constable, and collecting moneys for the maintenances of the forces raised against the Parliament. He took the National Covenant and Negative Oath, first in the country, and on March 26th, 1646, before Wm. Barton, minister of John Zecharias, London, and "the Negative Oath heere this day and soe within a tenth." He compounded on a particular delivered: possessed of a personal estate valued at £30 or thereabouts, and a life-interest in lands lying in Aspull, of the yearly value of £8. Fine, £11; paid April 1st, 1648.

fo. 44. Petition.

fo. 45. Certificate that he had taken the National Covenant, 26 March, 1646.

fo. 47. 26 March, 1646. Letter, signed by George Heron, clerk to the Committee sitting at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, certifying that the bearer (Ralph Browne) had appeared that day before the Committee, had entered his name, place of residence, and was examined according to an Ordinance of Parliament bearing date 13 November, 1645.

fo. 49. Presentment by the Constables of Aspull.

ff. 51-52. Inventory of his goods in detail.

(First Series, Vol. cxiii., fol. 195.)

This agrees with the preceding account.

William Brown, of Wigan, Mercer.

(Second Series, Vol. xxxi., No. 1,654, fols. 113, &c.)

fo. 113. Delinquency, adhering to the forces of the Earl of Derby against the Parliament. He compounded on a particular which disclosed that he was seized of a frank-tenement for life, remainder to his son Thomas Browne and his heirs, of a house in Wigan worth 30s. a year; also of a term of fifteen years in two acres of land and a cottage in Wigan worth 32s. a year; also for two lives of half an acre of land in Wigan worth 13s. 4d. Debts owing to him: By statute from Edward Bolton, £40; and other debts, £84. Debts owing by him: By bond, £22; other debts, £109. 12s. Fine at a tenth, £20. 12s.

fo. 116. Petition.

fo. 117. Particular, in which he mentions that he held the two acres of land by lease from Porter; the croft of half an acre from Thomas Gerard, of Ince; the cottage from Henry Forth, of Wigan; that Edward Boulton, of Abraham, gentleman, owed him £40; that he owed sums to Raph Markland, of Wigan; to Mary Grosvenor, widow; Amy Browne, spinster, John Bradshaw.

fo. 120. Certificate from William Ward, rector of Warrington, witnessed by William Unsworth, churchwarden, and Raph Golborne, constable, shewing that William Browne, of Milnegate, Wigan, took the National Covenant and Negative Oath before them, 11 May, 1644.

fo. 121. Certificate dated 25 March, 1647, at Chester, declaring that petitioner submitted himself there according to the ordinance of 5th April, 1645.

Randall Brownlowe, of Pemberton, Husbandman.

(Second Series, Vol. xli., No. 2,396, fols. 197, &c.)

fo. 197. Delinquency, adhering to the forces raised against the Parliament; he petitioned 2 May, 1649, and compounded upon a particular which disclosed that he was seized of a franktenement during two lives of and in a messuage and certain cottages lying in Pemberton, held by demise of the heirs of Sir Peter Leigh, deceased, at a yearly rental of £3. 0s. 4d., and that it was worth beyond that the sum of £6. 13s. 4d. yearly. Fine, £15 (25 June, 1649).

fo. 199. Particular.

fo. 202. Petition.

fo. 203. Affidavit of Compounder as to the terms upon which the lease of the above premises was granted to him, Elizabeth Adderton, and Anne Brownloe.

William Brownsword, of Preston.

(First Series, Vol. lxxxiv., No. 2,887, fol. 581.)

fo. 581. Printed certificate exhibiting that petitioner, then of Preston, co. Lancaster, was a person qualified to preach the Gospel, and therefore fit to receive such augmentation as had been formerly settled upon him or the place where he preached. Signed by John Nye, Reg^{r}; dated 12 June, 1654.

Gilbert Burscough, of Aughton.

(First Series, Vol. lxi., No. 1,996, fols. 811, &c.)

fo. 811. Petition from Maximilian Burscough, which shewed that petitioner's elder brother possessed an estate in tail, lying in Aughton aforesaid, and had been sequestered for his delinquency in the year 1643; and in 1644 he died; then the estate descended to petitioner; but the sequestra-

tors in the county had re-sequestrated it, and had received the rents for the years 1651-2, notwithstanding petitioner's conformity to the then present government; he therefore prayed for an order to examine his title. 28 October, 1652, agreed, and referred to Mr. Reading.

fo. 813. Certificates as to what proceedings had been had in the case.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,023, fols. 353, &c.)

fo. 359. Letter dated at Preston, 9 December, 1652, signed by John Sawrey and Robert Cunliffe, mentioning that in observance of an order dated 28 October preceding, made upon the petition of the above, touching an estate laying in Aughton, they had examined witnesses on behalf of petitioner who were produced before them (copies of the depositions and interrogatories enclosed), and they certified that upon perusal of the then former agent's accounts they found the estate was sequestrated in 1643 for the delinquency of Gilbert Burscough, then since deceased, petitioner's brother, and had so continued.

fo. 353. Interrogatories administered to witnesses.

fo. 355. Examinations taken at Preston, 28 October, 1652, of Alexander Breres, of Marton, gentleman;

fo. 356. of Humphrey Moorcroft, Henry Mostock, and

fo. 357. of Thomas Rosen, who deposed among other things that Gilbert Burscough died then about seven years ago, without issue, that he was buried at Newbury, and that they knew Henry and Thomas, his younger brothers, and that they also were dead.

Edward Butler, of Myerscough.

(Second Series, Vol. liv., No. 3,596, fols. 205, &c.)

fo. 205. Report by Mr. Readinge, by which it appears that he had, by an order of 24 April, 1654, been directed by the Commissioners to state the petitioner's case, so that he

might be able to compound under the third Act for sale of land. Mr. Reading found that in the additional Act for sale there was comprised Edward Butler, of Out-Rawcliffe, and William Butler, of Myerscough. The estate was surveyed and returned on 28th April, 1654, and described as a messuage in Myerscough, in the parish of Garstange, and in Nether-Rawcliffe, in the parish of St. Michael's, late the estate of Edward Butler. He petitioned 24 April, 1654, and desired to compound for a tenement and lands in Myerscough, worth £38 a year, and a tenement and barne in Clacton,[1] in the parish of Garstange, worth yearly £1. 6s. 8d. Two other parcels mentioned in the survey he did not desire to compound for.

It was found that upon Mr. Brereton's report on the petition of Leonard Wesham and others, on behalf of Cisley Butler, an infant, £200 was allowed to the said Cisley, the daughter of William Butler, to be a charge upon the said lands, and that the Commissioners of Lancashire should satisfy the same unto the said Cisley. It also appeared by Mr. Brereton's report that the premises were sequestred for the delinquency of the said William Butler, father of Cisley, and were then under sequestration; that William Butler had an estate for life therein, remainder to his sons and the heirs male of their bodies, with like limitations to the said Edward, his brother, and that the said William was slain at Newberry fight in 1643.

fo. 209. Order of reference to Mr. Readinge.

fo. 211. Petition.

fo. 213. Particular.

fo. 215. Order from London Commissioners to Lancashire, dated 2 September, 1652, advising them that on the petition of Leonard Weshton, Rich. Orrill, and Cisley Butler permission had been granted to raise the £200 for the said Cisley according to the indenture (14 May, 1631), and that they, the Lancashire Commissioners, were to let the premises to the best advantage and pay the rents to Cisley

[1] *I.e.*, Claughton.

until the £200 should have been paid. (Amount of fine not stated, but on endorsement of the set of papers, "Fine pd.")

See also papers of **William Butler.**

Henry Butler, of Raukcliffe [Rawcliffe], Gentleman, and Elizabeth Butler.

(First Series, Vol. xii., No. 303, fols. 19, &c.)

fo. 19. Petition from Henry Butler, of Raukliffe, Esq., which shewed that Elizabeth Butler, widow, late wife of Richard Butler,[1] gentleman, deceased son and heir to petitioner, having been seised for life only of certain parcels of "howseinge beinge parte of the Capitall messuage called Raukcliffe Hall, and of certaine lands thereunto belonginge," and also of certain other messuages, lands, &c., in lease, lying in Raukcliffe aforesaid and elsewhere in the said county, in lieu of her jointure or dower, since the then late wars two thirds of the property had been sequestered for the popery of the said Elizabeth Butler, and had so continued, notwithstanding that she was dead, so the same should have reverted or come to petitioner at her death, and as he was debarred from enjoying it, he prayed for an order directing the Lancashire Commissioners to examine into the truth of his petition. (17 July, 1655.) Ordered.

(First Series, Vol. lxiii., No. 2,023, fols. 325, &c.)

fo. 325. A petition by Claudius Terrell and Jane, his wife, executrix of the last will and testament of Roger

---

[1] Richard Butler, the husband of Elizabeth, a captain in the Royal Army, had been taken prisoner at the surrender of Liverpool and sent to Manchester, where he died in prison in 1645, at the age of thirty-six. See "Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire," *Chetham Soc. Pub.*, vol. lxii., p. 50. William and Edward Butler were younger sons of Henry Butler by a second marriage, and consequently half brothers of Richard above. Edward was father of William Butler executed at Preston for high treason, 1716.

Blanchard, of York, which shewed that Henry Butler and his daughter by their indenture dated 25 January, 13° Caroli I. [1637-8], for divers good causes demised and granted to Roger Blanchard all that the lordship of Midle Rawcliffe, together with the manor house at Midle Rawcliffe, and various other places mentioned for a term of twenty-one years. Subsequently it all became sequestrated for the delinquency of the said Henry Butler, but petitioner on appeal obtained an order authorising him to enjoy the premises until his term had expired, which he had done except a third of the demesne lands in Rawcliffe, and a third of the manor of Rawcliffe, with other messuages, rents, and services which had been conveyed by deed to feoffees in trust by the said Henry Butler, in August, anno 7, Charles I. [1631], for the use of Elizabeth, wife of Richard [Butler] for her life. She being then recently dead, these portions fell unto petitioner, but they being under sequestration for her recusancy, petitioner could not enjoy them. He therefore petitioned for an order for the discharge from sequestration of the parts sequestered for the recusancy of the said Elizabeth. (24 December, 1650.) No order.

Henry Butler, of Sale.

(First Series, Vol. xii., No. 303, fol. 23.)

fo. 23. Contract, dated 22 July, 1654, for sale to John Fullerton, gentleman, of a portion of his [*i.e.*, Henry Butler's] estate, consisting of several messuages, lands, and tenements in the parish of Goosnargh, co. Lancaster.

James Butler, Elizabeth Butler, and Mary Anderton.

(First Series, Vol. xvi., No. 443, fols. 200, &c.)

fo. 200. Petition from Thomas Cole, of Coates, which shewed that petitioner had purchased certain lands in the

county of Lancaster of James Butler, Eliz: Butler, and Mary Anderton, two parts of which were under sequestration, and for which petitioner compounded on the 23rd February, 1648[-9]. Petitioner had been enjoying the same until then recently, when they had been re-sequestrated. Prayed for an order of confirmation, and that the late seizures might be taken off (3 September, 1651). "To send copy of the petition to the Commissioners in the county, who are to certify the cause of sequestration and what they know material."

fo. 202. Certificate shewing petitioner had paid his full fine, 23 February, 1648[-9].

(Second Series, Vol. xxxvi., No. 1,966, fols. 71, &c.)

fo. 71. Thomas Cole desired to compound for two parts of certain lands purchased from James Butler and the other two, which had been sequestered for their recusancy. James Butler possessed three closes of land in Kirklands, called Wearing More, Little Kinsaker, and Brickhill, containing nineteen acres, for the term of forty years from 6 October, 11° Car. [1635], if John Butler, Esq. (his father), and he, the said James, should so long live; Elizabeth Butler possessed two closes in Kirkland, called Halfield and Great Kinsaker, containing twenty acres, for the like term, if she and the said John Butler should so long live; and Mary Anderton possessed four closes in Kirkland, called Kayes, Horsecoppice, Bredenham, and The Woods, containing twenty-two acres, for the like term, if she and the said John Boteler should so long live. These lands were assigned to Compounder by a deed dated 10 November, 24 Charles I. [1648]. The value of the premises was £10 a year, and sequestered only for the recusancy of the persons above mentioned. Fine, £17. 15s. 8d.

fo. 74. Petition.

fo. 75. Certificate shewing cause of sequestration.

fo. 78. Particular of the estate.

William Butler, of Rawcliffe.

(First Series, Vol. xii., No. 303, fol. 31.)

fo. 31. Petition of Leonard Wesham, Richard Orrell, and Hugh Barton, gentlemen, feoffees and trustees for the use of Cisley Butler, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, and for other uses hereafter mentioned. It shewed that Edward Parkinson, late of Myerscough, gentleman, being seized in fee of a messuage and certain lands situate in Myerscough, did, by deed of feoffment dated 9° May, 7° Caroli [1631], in consideration of £200 and of a marriage then intended to be solemnized between William Butler, his grandson, and one Alice Barton, sister to Hugh Barton, one of the petitioners, granted to petitioners and to Thomas Whittingham, deceased, and their heirs the aforesaid messuage, to several uses in the said deed expressed. Petitioners shewed that William Butler became seised of the premises during his life, and, being so seised, afterwards became a delinquent; and, at the then late battle of Newberry, died, having no issue male of his body but one daughter, namely, the above-mentioned Cisley. For the delinquency of William Butler the estate was sequestered, and was so sequestered at date of petition. It should have come to petitioners for the raising of the £200 portion for the use of Cisley, and subsequently to the use of Edward Butler[1] and the heirs of his body, and for default of such issue then to the right heirs of Edward Parkinson for ever. Prayed for an examination of title, and a discharge, on proof, from sequestration. Referred to examine and certify, and thereupon further order (29 April, 1651).

(First Series, Vol. lxix., No. 2,186, fols. 95, &c.)

fo. 95. Petition from Leonard Wesham, Richard Orrell, and Hugh Barton, gentlemen, trustees for Cicely Butler, an infant, shewing that on 29 April, 1651, the Commis-

[1] Brother of William Butler mentioned on page 259.

sioners for Sequestrations in the county of Lancaster had been required to examine witnesses touching the particulars in a former petition; prayed that as the proofs had been returned they might be referred to counsel to report (6 February, 1651[-2]). Petition granted.

fo. 97. Former petition, which disclosed that Edward Parkinson, deceased, had been seized in fee of a messuage and certain lands in Mierscough, and by deed dated 14 May, 7 Charles I. [1631], in consideration of £200 and of a marriage then intended and subsequently solemnized, betwixt William Butler, his grandson, and one Alice Barton, sister to petitioner, Hugh Barton did grant to petitioners and their heirs the premises to several uses in the said indenture expressed, that by virtue of the deed William Butler became seized of the premises for life; and being so seized he became a delinquent and died, leaving issue Cicely Butler, above mentioned, only; for his delinquency the estate was sequestrated and so remained; these proceedings were commenced to remove the same.

See also papers of **Edward Butler.**

Alexander Butterworth, of Belfield, Gentleman.

(First Series, Vol. c., No. 4,028, fols. 383, &c.)

fo. 385. Letter dated at Preston, 10 April, 1651, signed by Peter Holt, Robt. Cunliffe, and G. Pigot, mentioning that they had taken some informations touching the case of petitioner, copies enclosed. The other two gentlemen named in the said informations, namely, Mr. Nowell and Mr. Sherrington, that were his fellow Commissioners in the treaty touching the surrender of Lathom House had long before been sequestrated, had compounded and were freed; but petitioner up to this had never been sequestrated, and they therefore upon the informations had given orders for securing his estate, and desired further directions for their further proceedings.

fo. 383. John Starkie, of Huntroyd, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., sworn and examined, "Informeth and saith that before ye surrender of the Garrison of Lathom house unto the Parliament's forces, a Treatie being then agreed upon between the then Comittee of this County and Coll Rawstorne, then governor of the said Garrison, touchinge the Surrenderinge, and to that purpose the Comittee were to send three Com^rs and the said Governor other three. Richard Shuttleworth, Esq., Alex^r Rigby, Esq., late one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and this Informer were accordingly sent by the said Committee to Eccleston, where the Treatie was appoynted to be, where they mett Roger Nowell, Esq., ffrancis Sherrington, Esq., and Alex^r Butterworth, gent., beinge sent by the said Governor of Lathom (as they affirmed), and as this Informant veriely Beleeves to Treate as Com^rs in Behalf of the said Garrison; and Saith that they had some Conference touchinge the same. But att that tyme nothinge was agreed to, for the said gentlemen sent by the said Governor absolutely denyed to surrender upp the said Garrison.

JOHN STARKIE."

fo. 383. Richard Shuttleworth, Esq., sworn and examined "Informeth and saith that att the Treatie aforesaid this Informer, beinge one of the Com^rs sent by the then Comittee of this County, with Baron Rigby and John Starkie, Esq., did meete att Eccleston aforesaid the above-named Com^rs, Roger Nowell, ffrancis Sherrington, Esq., and Alex^r Butterworth, Gent, as Com^rs from the Governor of Lathom. But saith y^t the said Gentlemen wch were sent from the said Governor of Lathom denyed absolutely att that tyme to surrender the house.

RICH. SHUTTLEWORTH."

(Second Series, Vol. xlvii., No. 2,966, fols. 439, &c.)

fo. 439. Delinquency, adhering to and assisting the forces raised against the Parliament. He petitioned December 6th, 1650, and compounded upon a particular

which disclosed that he "was possessed of a Nagg and some wearing apparell to the value of Twenty pounds." Fine, £3. 6s. 8d. (11 December, 1650).

fo. 442. Petition.

fo. 443. Particular.

Adam Byrom, of Byrom, Esq.

(First Series, Vol. viii., No. 213, fol. 863.)

fo. 863. Petition referring to the circumstance that his estate had been sequestered without cause; that the London Commissioners had ordered the Lancashire Commissioners to certify the cause of sequestration and to examine witnesses, which had been done. Prayed that the whole matter might be referred to counsel to state and report; ordered accordingly; referred to Mr. Readinge (3 March, 1651[-2]).

See also under William Cowley.

Edward Byrom, of Salford, Gentleman.[1]

(Second Series, Vol. xlix., No. 3,196, fols. 479, &c.)

fo. 479. Delinquency, adhering to and assisting the forces raised against the Parliament in the late wars. He petitioned 19 June, 1651, and compounded upon a particular, which disclosed that he was seized in fee of a small messuage lying in Salford, worth yearly 3s. 4d. old rent, and that he was possessed of a nag or gelding worth £5. Fine, £2 (22 July, 1651).

fo. 481. Particular.

fo. 484. Petition.

---

[1] Buried at the Collegiate Church of Manchester, 28 June, 1655.

John Byrom, of Salford, Gentleman.[1]

(First Series, Vol. xcviii., No. 3,849, fols. 381, &c.)

fo. 387. "Gentlemen,

"Wee have Received some informacõns touchinge the Delinquencies of John Byrom, of Salford, Gent.; William Holland, of Clifton, gent.; and Nathaniel Atkins, Phisician. Wee have given orders for securing their estates, and have sent Copies of the Informacõns inclosed wch wee humbly submitt to yor consideracõns, and desire yt Speedie direccõns for our further proceedings therein may bee given to

Yor humble Servants,

PETER HOLT.
ROBT CUNLIFFE.
G. PIGOT."

"Preston, 6o Maij,
1651.

Marginal note:—

"Youu have instruccõns wt to doe in such cases as these if youu receive not particular order from us."

fo. 381. William Bennett, of Salford, Dyer, sworn, said That John Byrom, of Salford, Gent., was Captaine of a foote Company within the Garrison at Worcester, then kept against the Parliament, and that hee was there when the same was surrendered, and came out upon the condicõns made at the surrender thereof.

(Signed) WILLIAM BENNET.

fo. 381. Adam Chorleton, of Salford, shereman, sworn, said, He beinge a soldier in Cornewall, under Sir Tho. Aston, in the King's partie against the Parliament, and there laying down his Armes he returninge homewards through Worcester, then a Garrison against the Parliament,

---

[1] Buried at the Collegiate Church of Manchester, 11 March, 1677[-8], as "Major John Byrom, of Salford."

he there saw Capt. John Byrom in the said Garrison against the Parliament, and it was told him that hee was a Lieuten^t of a ffoote Company in the said Garrison.

(Signed) ADAM CHORLETON.

26 April, 1651.

(Second Series, Vol. xlix., No. 3,183, fols. 381, &c.)

fo. 381. Delinquency, adhering unto and assisting the forces raised against the Parliament. He petitioned 20 June [a pencil correction has it "April"], 1651. He compounded upon a particular which disclosed that he was seized in fee to him and his heirs of several messuages and cottages in Salford, worth yearly £45. 11s.; also of a like estate in a tenement lying in Davy-Hulme, worth 13s. 4d. yearly. Fine, £201. 16s. 6d. (17 June, 1651). A part of the above property had recently come to Compounder by the death of his brother, Ralph Byrom.

fo. 384. Petition.

fo. 386. Particular.

END OF VOLUME I.

EXAMINER PRINTING WORKS, MANCHESTER.